HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL. XV. NO. 55— BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 5 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A ROLLICKING FARCICAL COMEDY DRAMA

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

'BELL BOY 13'

Five parts—featuring the popular Comedian

DOUGLAS MACLEAN ALSO

AMAZING CYCLING FEATS

BY DUO HALTER

Please note that to-day in the 5-15, 7 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.) Shows only will the grand double Variety Programme of Cycling Feats and Picture Drama will be presented. In the 3-30 & 8-45 p. m. (S. T.) Shows only the Picture Drama and a

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY WILL BE SCREENED.

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

THE LAUGH HIT OF THE SEASON!

A RIP-ROARIOUS HILARIOUS NIGHT of adventures that turned a shop girl into a Movie Star and made her the talk of the Town!

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL COMEDY FARCE DRAMA IN 8 PARTS

"HER BIG NIGHT"

A Sparkling Comedy Triumph for

LAURA LA PLANTE

BATCHELORS WITH WEAK HEARTS—

Keep away from "HER BIG NIGHT" It's LAURA LA PLANTE AT HER WINKIEST AND LIVELIEST!

Call the Ambulance before you go in to see the Picture—You'll Die Laughing!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT :— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡:		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,903
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA ‡ ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA ‡ ..		16 585
Extra 7 Mar. 6 p.m.	RAZMAK ..	To Aden only	10,602

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,240
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £8 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927 5th Mar.	GOGRA ..	For Shanghai
6th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE.	For China & Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 9th March	BARPETTA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	MANDALA ..	Karachi Direct.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
16th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escot Buildings, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS :ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Sea Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for PROCESS WORK. Apply MANAGER, the "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—First class SHORTHAND-TYPIST, must be a graduate. Apply Box No. 1925, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
A R89

TOUCH TYPEWRITING TAUGHT AT CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank. Moderate Fee.
A R74

WANTED—RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER with special experience of Anaesthesia Apply HON. SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road.
A

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28249

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS on pay and commission to secure orders of Ludhiana Cloth and Hosiery goods. For terms apply to:—THANDUMALL MELARAM, Hosiery and Cloth Manufacturers, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R86

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28248

WANTED—All to know that to become an expert Stenographer or a Touch Stenotypist requires thorough and systematic training which is only imparted at STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute, Fort, at convenient hours and at extremely moderate fees. Also FREE TUITION in Touch Typewriting to Shorthand Theory and Speed students. Special facility for high speed practice. Individual tuition. Success Guaranteed. Join To-day. Enrolment Daily. Est. 1914.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOAP CHEMIST—Highly experienced in manufacture of all varieties of soaps. Toilet Milled Soap a speciality. Apply Box No. 1922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R83

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mus. jid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R82

PROFESSION.

PROFESSOR JEHANGIR FIROZE, Astrologer and Palmist, gives most accurate Life-Reading, with the help of four district Sciences, for a small fee. No Horoscopes or time of Birth Needed. Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane (Near London Hotel) Post Girgaum 4.
P R 79

HOMOEOPATHY and BIOCHEMISTRY is taught by the simplest method locally and by correspondence. Payments easy. Diplomas granted to successful students. Apply for free prospectus to DR. S. K. KAUSHAL, M.D.H., Principal, National Homoeopathic College, 35/2, Bengali Mohal, CAWNPORE.
P R75

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

THROUGH THE GRACE OF GOD a guaranteed cure is offered to the public with Indian Vegetable drugs in chronic cases, where other remedies have failed. This is our hereditary profession and my personal experience is of 35 years. Successful cure is guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Sprue, Early Pthisis, Asthma, Tuberculous Glands, Lucorrhoea and female diseases, Venereal Diseases, ear, nose and throat troubles, Diabetes, Piles and Fistula are most successfully treated, so also Cancer, Eczoma and other skin diseases. Personal interview will settle everything at, Thakoredwar Road, Bombay No. 2, Opp. Trimbak Vaidya Wadi, between 9 and 12 noon or 4 to 8 p.m. VAIDYA VITHAL LUXMAN KOREGAOKER.
P R49

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.—Lies within easy reach of Bombay and Poona; is first of its kind to completely cure 20 per cent. cases more than in the preceding year; is at once a treat to the eye and comfort, relief and hope to those that suffer. For particulars, admission forms, etc., please write to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Bombay, No. 4.
28139

EDUCATIONAL.

A MUSLIM UNDERGRADUATE TUTOR of long experience will teach Mathematics, English and Persian upto Matric. Also Urdu, Gujarati and Arabic. Please address Box No. 1920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R73

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TANNAN BANKING LAW PRACTICE India. Rupees seven, COLLINS GEM Dictionary Rupee one, C. HIMATLAL, POPATWADI Bombay.
L R90

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WORLD RENOWNED GERMAN SILVER NUT-CRACKER (Sarauta, Adkite, Sudi), best in materials, design and engraving, used by Rajas, Maharajas, Shetias and Officers. Order at once to NUT CRACKER CO., Jamnagar, Kathiawad.
N R81

WANTED—Second hand one HALF-PRESS BOX 17 feet and one FINISHER 500 lbs. Maker Nasmith Wilson. Apply Box. No. 1921 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R78

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the THIRD DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the period ended 30th June, 1926 will be made at the Registered Office of the Company Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, instead of at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., from MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1927.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
28240

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st July, 1926.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. R. Wadia and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E. who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and they offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th March, 1927 to the 21st March 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 28th February, 1927.
28244

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, gold and nickel watches, cycle, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the Underwriters:—

54 cases glass mirrors.
21 cases Pale Bar Soap, Primrose Bar Soap, etc.

By order of the 6th Presidency Magistrate:—

Cupboard, table, easy chair, wearing apparels, cycle, brassware, wooden boxes, stools, zinc, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Artistic made-to-order furniture, large mahogany cabinet, concert phonograph, with 200 records, woollen carpets, etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, near First Government Gate, valuable and handsome artistic made-to-order furniture, glass and crockery, telescopic dining table by Dewjee Canjee, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, khaki lined suites of drawing room sofas and easy chairs, silver and corner cabinets, handsome cabinet sofas with mirror back and shelves for ornaments by 'Benjamin', one large Mahogany cabinet, concert phonograph with 200 best English records, woollen pile carpets, single and double bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, office tables, revolving and tilting chairs, card table, bronze figure, hat-stand, meat-safe, water filter, etc., etc., the property of S. Gregoire, Esqr., Manager, The French Motor Car Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY IN THE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS LAKHANI BUILDING AT COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon, Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Haji Moosa Haji Haroon and Haji Elias Haji Haroon (Insolvents) and with the consent of Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Randeria, the 1st Mortgagee and of Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Haji Essa, the 2nd Mortgagee and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated 10th day of January, 1927, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground now formed into one plot of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Cowasji Patel Street within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 263 or 264 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 260-264-262 and 262, New Nos. 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147 and 6A|5147, Old Survey Nos. 379-380-281-382, New Survey Nos. 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 639, 640 and 641 in the Fort Division of the Bombay City Survey together with a dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1505-1506-1407 and 1508 and Street Nos. 82-84 and 86-88, now changed in 52-58 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Cowasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Hotelwalla but now of Abdul Husein Abdulbhai Alfazli, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abbashbhoy Abdul Hussein Tajbhoy and then of Ahmedally Mulla Kasella and now of Gulam Husein Abdulally and on or towards the South by the Barbar Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions received from the Director of Contracts, C. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will sell by public auction:—

Group 1. Leather, leather goods, harness and saddlery, clothing, grinders and textiles.

Group 2. Machinery, machine tools, tools of all descriptions.

Group 3. Vehicles of all natures, wheels, and metals of all descriptions.

Group 4. Telegraph stores, telephone and telephone stores, electric stores, and wireless equipments, and wireless stores.

Group 5. Lamps of all descriptions, mechanical stores, lorries, cars and fittings.

Group 6. Packing cases, packing materials, lighting jacks, lifting tackles, wire ropes, cordage, timber articles, spokes, parches, drought poles, scotches, planks, boxes, covers, water proofs, and paulins, miscellaneous articles of barracks and hospitals stores, scales, weighing machines, weights, etc., oils, paints, chemicals, steel barrels, drums, instruments of various descriptions and technicals, etc. on 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 18th March, 1927, respectively at the Central disposal Dump, Dum Dum Cantonment (Bengal) from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. The detailed lists of stores, conditions of sales and other particulars connected therewith may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned on application.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI, M.A.,
BAQI KHAN, M.A., QUALYUM KHAN,
Government Auctioneer,
Chuk, Allahabad, U. P.

SALEMMISRI PAKA.

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarasaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer." Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed, or due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. Tel. Add: "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

GALA OPENING

TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

IRVINGS MIDGETS

20—SMALLEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD—20

SIGNOR

CHEFALO

WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN

MADAME PALERMO

GARDEN OF MYSTERY

WILL YOU BE THERE?

DON'T BLAME SUSIE!!

SUNDAY MATINEE 6 P. M.

SPECIAL MATINEES Tuesday & Saturday

BOOK NOW—DON'T WAIT

Booking open at Rose and Co. upto 1 p.m. After 3-30 at the Theatre. On Sunday at Theatre from 10 a.m.

Prices:—Rs. 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, Plus Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

A Monumental Photographic Epic that strikes a responsive chord in every heart.

'THE SHEPHERD KING'

'THE SHEPHERD KING'

FEATURING

VIOLET MERCEREAU

A Romance of the Languorous Nile.

A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE OF THE OLD EGYPTIAN SPLENDOR.

ADVENTURE—TRAVEL—ROMANCE DRAMA

GAIETY THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE BEAUTIFUL, ENCHANTING AND MOST EMOTIONAL

MAE MURRAY

IN

FASCINATION

A Metro Screen Classic in 8 Reels.

A girl's great adventure between dawn and dawn and the Sinister phases of night life in Madrid.

HERE IS GREAT MAE MURRAY'S SUPREME TRIUMPH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW at 10 p.m.

D. W. GRIFFITH PRESENTS:—

CAROL DEMPSTER

AND

NEIL HAMILTON

IN

"ISN'T LIFE WONDERFUL"

A Picture which is filled with the beauty of life itself and replete with humour of real human beings.

EMPRESS THEATRE

FOR ONE MORE WEEK.

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SUNDAY Morning Extra Show at 10 a.m.

THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.

"THE BLACK PIRATE"

FEATURING

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Come and dare with this ROLLICKING PRINCE OF PIRATES—Dashing—Different—Delightful.

EDWARD THEATRE

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE EDGAR LEWIS PRODUCTION

'YOU ARE GUILTY'

Story By:—ROY MIDDLETON.

Come and share in the sorrows and joys of human life as experienced by the hero, See his heroic sacrifices for the sake of that one dear word "MOTHER."

AT THE

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

New play

रणदुंदुभि

ON

SATURDAY the 5th March at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AND ON

SUNDAY the 6th March at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

BY

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Manager—B. L. PETHE

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels starring Belle Bennet and Ben Lyons.

IT'S ONE PICTURE IN A SEASON.

BIG! BIG! BIG!

As Only First National Pictures Can Be.

DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT!

BY ALL MEANS SEE IT.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GLOBE CINEMA.

Sandhurst Road.

Time :— 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday Extra at 3 P.M.

TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK !

Eight centuries brushed aside by the Camera lens.

Swept to the top-most heights of Romance with

"ROBIN HOOD"

and his maid Marian in the love of 800 years ago for lovers of to-day.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"ROBIN HOOD"

presenting a recreation of life and its environments in those days of Knighthood.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Brave & Kind Girl

Looting the rich and feeding the poor—

Running exemplary risks.

SEE and ADMIRE.

Imperial Film Co.'s Picture

THE

WILD CAT

OF

BOMBAY

Featuring people's pet Star

Miss SULOCHANA.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

A FLIRTING WIFE

IS COMING

TO

BOMBAY.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

(Now under the experienced management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West End and Wellington Cinemas.)

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

A THRILLING PARAMOUNT PICTURE!

"ON THE HIGH SEAS"

A Stirring love story—superbly picturized and splendidly acted. Featuring

JACK HOLT and DOROTHY DALTON

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

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Tel. Nos. 22877, 22044.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Tel No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT RUSH! GRAND SENSATION!!

OWING TO GREAT RUSH—ONE WEEK MORE.

Sharda's Stupendous Classic De Lux Production

PASSION

Written—By Great Gujarati Novelist Mr. THAKUR.

A beautiful Love-drama real interesting Scenes—extraordinary Story—Dare-Devil Stunts—Heart-appealing Plot—Fine Scenes.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss SITA

New Beautiful Dance with Sweet Song.

Please don't Fail to see it this Week at City's Popular Picture House.

PLEASE TAKE A NOTICE OF THIS:—

TO-MORROW —TO-MORROW

GRAND OPPORTUNITY!—!—

Great Illusionist.

Dr. ALVARO-!-!

Will perform charming Magic Tricks —Read your thoughts—Falling of Rupees like showers of rain—Come to-morrow at 10 A. M.—Morning. (Standard Time.)

COMING NEXT WEEK

KRISHNA ATTRACTION

KESHAVKANT, B. A.

KRISHNA CINEMA,

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD

MONDAY 7th Mar. 1927 at 9-30 p.m.

MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC-PERFORMANCES

BY

The Great Blind Magician

Prof. L. K. SHAH,

THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of

Sir HORMASJI KAVASJI D. ADENWALA.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.

The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

PLACE—

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.

TICKETS:—Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0

Orchestra 3-6-0 Second ,, 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0

HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.

MANAGER.

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot

Emanuel Marquez

Pat Flannigin

Tommy Pedro

Everett Peterson

Jno. Cannon

Audrey J. Clothier

Jimmie Tripp.

Henry Boggs

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!

RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S

SEXUAL SCIENCE

Apply:—

SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,

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BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Jojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

"BREED BEST MILCHERS."

SIR N. N. WADIA'S ADVICE TO GOWSHALAS.

IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE SHOWS.

The third annual cattle show of Thana District organised under the auspices of the Bombay Gau-Rakshak Mandali was inaugurated by Sir N. N. Wadia at Akruli in the cattle farm of the Bombay Gau-Rakshak Mandali on Thursday evening before a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Messrs. Laljee Naranjee and V. P. Vaidya were prominent among those present. A large number of agriculturists also attended.

Sir Nusserwanjee Wadia who was accompanied by Misss Wadia and Mr. Bruen the Government cattle expert was received at the entrance by Mr. Motilal K. Kapadia the joint secretary of the Bombay Gau-Rakshak Mandali and he was led to the show where all sorts of cattle, particularly milch cattle, were exhibited. The cattle seemed to be healthy and well bred-up. The guests after the inspection of the cattle moved to the specially-erected shamiana where a large crowd of agriculturists and others was awaiting them.

WORK OF THE MANDALI.

At the outset, Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia welcoming the guests detailed the history and the activities of the Mandali.

The practice of holding these shows annually has been inaugurated through the guidance and inspiration given to us three years ago by the then Minister Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and by the Cattle Breeding Expert Mr. Bruen and the enthusiasm of the Joint Secretary, Rao Saheb Sheth Harjiwan Walji. Through his efforts, we have secured to-day the great honour of having as our president a philanthrophist, whose donation for founding Maternity Hospital is the largest individual donation of our times.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF CATTLE SHOWS.

In reply Sir N. N. Wadia said: "I understand this Mandali has held cattle shows every year since 1925, and the first show was held under the presidency of our energetic and popular Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. I know that cattle shows like this are regularly held in England and other European countries, because they are of high educative value, and help to bring about improved conditions of cattle thereby indirectly encouraging the general welfare of the community at large.

It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we have heard that this Mandali has undertaken to do a little bit by producing good cattle and increasing the milk supply by establishing a farm for breeding best milchers. I understand the Mandali will presevere and maintain an increased number of cows of good breed so that they can satisfy the public need of good and abundant milk supply and if all the several Gowshalas which have come into existence during the last 40 years since the formation of this Mandali will undertake to do the same useful work, there will then be no doubt that we will soon be on the way of meeting the needs of the public.

The very fine example set by this Mandali in this direction in concentrating their efforts on preservation and production of useful cattle, needs to be copied and enlarged. I understand an immense amount of money is wasted by preserving and maintaining inferior and deteriorated cattle. Crores of rupees would be saved and thereby utilised for producing larger wealth of agricultural products if a better breed of bullocks and milch cows is propagated throughout the country. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I welcome the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture by the Government of India for investigating and recommending improvements in agriculture and agricultural produce. I hope they will give their attention to this important necessity of agriculture. I believe that if proper agricultural knowledge and education in regard to method of agriculture, selection of good bullock as well as the application of mechanical appliances wherever possible, is imparted in this country, then a revolution in agriculture in India will take place and the same land can be made to give increased yields.

I congratulate this Mandali on their enterprise in holding such annual shows in this district. Such shows will arouse interest not only around Bombay but in all other parts of the Presidency as in my opinion oecular demonstration goes further and is of greater value than merely paper propaganda. I trust your Mandali will flourish and continue to render useful service to the country and the example set by you will be largely followed and you will receive from the public the support it so greatly needs.

Mr. Bruen, the Government Cattle Expert addressing those present in Hindusthani advised them to breed cattle especially cows in the best way and thus prevent them from being slaughtered by butchers.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED.

Miss Wadia then distributed gold and silver medals to the owners of the healthier cattle exhibited.

After a hearty vote of thanks for the chairman was passed, Mr. Lalji Naranji garlanded the guests.

The guests then partook refreshments and dispersed.

AN AUTHORISED CONTRACT BY BROKER.

JUDGE'S APPRECIATION OF THE WITNESS.

The suit filed by Nanakchand Ishersing on an alleged contract of purchase against Gordhandas Vallabhdas and another came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court.

Mr. Lalji appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the first defendant firm, and Mr. Daphtary for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs are a firm of Punjabi cloth merchants at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. The first defendant firm, Gordhandas Vallabhdas are commission agents and Government contractors in Barbhaya Moholla, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. The second defendant Nurimal was a broker of the defendant firm.

The plaintiffs alleged that the second defendant entered into a contract dated 26th December, 1917, on behalf of the first defendant firm, to purchase 50 bales of Corduroy cloth. This was denied by the first defendant firm who stated that the broker had no authority to do so without their consent and sanction.

His Lordship in a lengthy judgment discussed the evidence in the case, with reference to the position of the parties.

The first defendant firm which is an old established firm keen on its past reputation, consists of two partners, Vallabhdas and his brother Gordhandas. Vallabhdas who had given evidence for his firm had deposed that the forward contract which was done by the broker formed no part of their ordinary business, as it was the firm's policy to avoid all speculation of the kind. The defendant firm had refused to confirm the transaction.

NO SCOPE FOR "HECKLING."

About the witness Vallabhdas his Lordship remarked that he was considerably impressed with his evidence. "He was a type of witnesses rarely seen in these courts. He appears to have nothing to hide. I accept his evidence, every word of it, without hesitation." His Lordship, on the evidence came to the conclusion that the broker had made it clear to the plaintiffs that the contract was subject to confirmation by the first defendant firm who, however, had refused to sanction it. Under the creumstances the plaintiffs' suit was dismissed and they were directed to pay the costs of both the defendants.

ORGANISING CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION'S THANKS.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Bombay Vigilance Association at its meeting on February 23rd.

"The Bombay Vigilance Association desires to convey to the Government of Bombay its sense of deep gratitude and appreciation of the keen interest and enthusiasm with which they took up the question of starting and organising the Children's Aid Society in Bombay and of their generosity in placing at the disposal of the Society the Old Umarkhadi gaol, bearing the cost of its repairs and reconstruction and further allowing in the next budget for a grant of Rs. 21,000/ to meet part of the coming year's current expenses of the Society. The Vigilance Association took the lead in organising public opinion in favour of an early application of the Bombay Children Act and it is gratified to learn that Government have decided to put the Act into force from the 1st May 1927."

NEWS IN BRIEF

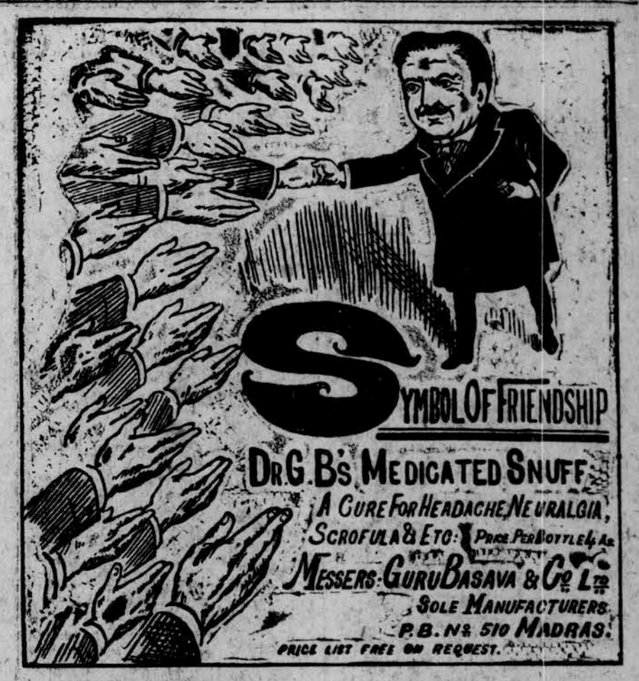
The Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha has already decided to hold the 2nd Hindu Provincial Conference at Sukkur and accordingly it has been decided by the Sukkur Hindu Sabha to hold the Sammelan at the end of April or in the first week of May. It is proposed to hold the Hindu Educational, Zaminder and Municipal Local Board Conferences at the same time.—A.P.

Sir Gopaldas Bhandari the President of the local Municipal Committee died at Amritsar on Wednesday night from heart-failure. He was about 70 years of age and was in high esteem by both Hindus and Mahomedans. For two successive terms he had been elected President of the local municipality and he had been a nominated member of the Municipality for nearly 35 years.—A.P.

The Sweepers of Delhi held a meeting of their 'punchayat' on Tuesday and discussed the wage question. They have decided to ask for a uniform rate for all classes of people. They are prepared to do free service to the widows and the poor. The 'panchayat' has appointed a deputation of eight members who will wait on the prominent people of all communities and present their view point before them. The Health Officer and some leading public men of Delhi have already promised full support to the sweeper community in their demands.—Free Press.

Mr. Neville Rolfe, Delegate of the British Council of Social Hygiene, addressed in Delhi a crowded meeting of Indian ladies called by the Delhi Provincial Council of Women in Banarsi Krishna Theatre. The address on the gift of life was illustrated by an instructive cinema film which Mrs. Chatterjee explained in vernacular. At the conclusion of the address a resolution was adopted urging the legislature to raise the age of consent to 16 and expressing warm support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's proposed Age of Consent Bill.—Free Press.

To celebrate the anniversary of independence of Afghanistan, the Consul General of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan will hold a service on Wednesday (the 9th instant) at the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.—Free Press.



BOMBAY'S EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

PROF. P. A. WADIA'S MANIFESTO.

Prof. P. A. Wadia writes:—

"At the instance of my friends I consider it necessary to put before the electorate a brief statement of my views on the problems facing the immediate future of this Presidency.

Education:—As already announced in my letter to you I believe my associations with the University and other Educational bodies will enable me to be of use in the discussions on University Reform before the Council. I believe we must so conduct our Educational policy that separate Universities for each of the cultural units of this presidency could come into being as early as possible. My interest in Primary and Secondary Education is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that I was a Secretary for the Teachers' Association in Bombay for a generation, and that I presided at the Secondary Teachers' Conference in 1925. I believe that progress in University Reform must proceed alongside with the development of primary and secondary education.

Economic Problems:—My interest in agricultural problems connected with the Presidency is sufficiently obvious to those who have had the occasion to read my books. The rural welfare of India depends, in the immediate future, on the increasing provision of facilities for "rural credit," whether it be by future development of Co-operative Societies, or more specifically by starting Agricultural Banks. I have been a student of economics, public finance and politics for over thirty years now. And at a time when the problem of balancing the budget in view of the inevitable decline in excise revenue, and of the curtailment of wasteful expenditure are in the forefront, I believe I shall be able to utilise my knowledge as an economist in my work as a legislator, if elected.

In the New India of the future our Presidency must play its leading part and it should be the legitimate pride of one who is honoured to represent it through its only University, so to work its public policy that it may serve as an example and a model to the rest of the country in all many sided activities of its corporate life in Sanitary and Educational development, in Social and Economic progress, and in Civic and Constitutional advancement. We must so work the state that it more and more functions as a field of man's activity through which every person shall express and expand his personality."

"SHREE SAMUDRI VIJAYA MANDAL.

AN APPEAL TO KANDOLIA COMMUNITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have the pleasure to inform you that a communion of some of our caste fellows has established the above Mandal since last December with a view only to perform our religious duties to our goddess "Shree Samudri Mataji" as well as to render possible services to our Kandolia community. Such Mandals are required in the community, and to provide them every one must be prepared to help in every respect. We have, therefore, to request humbly to all our Kandolia brethren by this to join the Mandal without any hesitation and perform their duties towards the community. We trust every one will spare no pains in offering himself for the services to the community.

All are very well aware that there were many Mandals in our caste established and closed, but this Mandal has no kind of concern whatsoever with them. The motto of this Mandal is only to render religious and social services to our Khandolia community. Besides a volunteer corps is supported under the auspices of the above Mandal, so that our future generation may be intelligent and courageous by social services and unity.

Any one desirous of joining the Mandal, should apply either in writing or personally to the undersigned. Hon. Joint Secretaries, at the following address.— Yours, etc.

Purushottam P. Joshi.
Shivram D. Joshi,
Hon. Joint Secretaries, S. V. Mandal, Bombay.
Bhuleshwar, Daooji Lane,
Kalyanbag, Bombay 2.
3 March.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-Bengal College Teachers' Conference, held at Calcutta, Prof. Radhakrishan of Calcutta University and Professor Nripendrachandra Banerjee were elected President and Chairman, respectively, of the Conference.—Free Press.

If you want to pay for the article and not for the name BUY VIEL-O-PHONE NEEDLES they are equal to any best needles sold in India At HALF the price. Do not matter under what name or Marks they are.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

May	14.42—.07
July	14.61—.04
October	14.75—.01
December	14.89—.01
January	14.92—.04
Middling Spot	14.65—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

July	14.58—.08
Middling Spot	14.48—.07
May	14.46—.—

NEW YORK.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	14.28
May	14.40
July	14.55
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	14.27
May	14.42
July	14.59
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	14.54
July	14.43

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.
New York, Mar. 3.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	7.56—.08
April	7.64—.05
May	7.71—.05
June	7.75—.05
July	7.81—.04
August	7.83—.04
September	7.84—.04
October	7.85—.04
November	7.87—.04
December	7.89—.04
January	7.92—.03
February	7.93—.03
March	7.94—.04
Middling Spot	7.93—.07

SALES.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	13.53+.02
April	13.54+.04
May	13.55+.05
June	13.55+.04
July	13.55+.02
August	13.58+.02
September	13.67+.02
October	13.69+.02
November	13.65—.
December	13.74—.
January	13.67—.
February	13.72—.
March	13.72—.
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.95+.05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Scinde Good	6.05—.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.25—.05
Scinde Fine	6.45—.05
Bengal Good	6.15—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35—.05
Bengal Fine	6.55—.05
Oomra Good	6.55—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.80—.05
Oomra Fine	7.05—.05
Broach Good	6.50—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.80—.05
Broach Fine	7.10—.05

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.
London, March 3.

Total Bullion	£ 150,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,600,000
Other Deposits	£ 109,500,000
Government Securities	£ 32,300,000
Other Securities	£ 72,900,000
Notes and Coin	£ 32,300,000

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 3.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar /Apl £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £20-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £20-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Apl/May £20-10-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, March 3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 50/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 51/.
Market:—Dull on larger La Plata shipments.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 52/6.
Market:—Dull.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Paid May/June 51/.

JAVA SUGAR.
London, March 3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.
March, per cwt 18/7-1/2 Nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/7-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. c & f Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/10-3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8:
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D A Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 111.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange. Steady dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 pe cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 118-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 47-1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87-1/4
Conversion Loan	Q 75-1/8
Indian Loan 5 per cent	£ 101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 68-7/8
Consols	£ 55-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£ 101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 3

T T Berlin on London	20.47
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	28.85
T T Milan on London	111.22
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.07

LINSEED.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl £18-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May £17-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, £15-5-0 Being shipptd Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £19-0-0. and shipped, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Paid.
Linseed, La Plata, £15-6 3 May/June. Shipment, North Continent, Paid.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers April 31/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug 31-1/12.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment United Kingdom Paid Feb/Mar £14-16-3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Market:—Barely steady on lower Argentine options.—
Linseed, Bombay.—

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 3.
Silver—China Soid. Speculators the only Buyers. Market quiet.

Spot	25-11/16
Forward	25-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.	

LONDON METALS.
London, March 3.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 72
Yellow Metal	£ 66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£ 15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£ 313 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 3.
Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 1/7-5/8 Buyers.
Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 1/ 1/7-3/4 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7-3/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7-5/8 Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Opened 5 points higher. Declined 20 points on long liquidation and South selling. Rallied 8 points on short covering. Figures closed irregular 7 to 1 lower. Spot prices reduced 5 points to 14.65c.

LOCAL:—Absence of Sellers—Steady General Buying—Sewri Opened Firm—Closed fairly Steady despite liquidations by Commission Houses and Offices.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—
"Speculators are bearish. Spot situation continues strong."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
The markets show a slight tendency to react but we do not look for any material decline at present and advise buying in easy markets.
Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd inst. (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"Market has a steady undertone absorbing liquidation sales well. Prefer purchases on easy markets."
Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.
New York.—May—Highest 14.54 (at the opening) lowest 14.34 (2-30 p.m.).
Liverpool.—Market easier on long liquidation. Manchester market quieter.

AMERICANS:
Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady 5 points higher with May delivery at 14.54 and declined to 14.34 on long liquidation and on more offering from the South. At the decline shorts covered and prices improved about 8 points. The close was steady but irregular near positions easy by 4 to 7 points, while distant months ruled steady 1 to 4 points to lower. Spot cotton prices ruled easy and declined 5 points to 14.65c.
The Liverpool market opened better than expectation unchanged to 1 point lower on good spot demand sales of ready cotton being 14,000 Bales. However there was absence of buying power and prices ruled 3 to 4 points easy on long liquidation. Later on there was renewed liquidation on quieter reports from Manchester and the close was easy at a decline of 8 points for near months and 3 to 4 points for New Crop months. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points and closed at 7.93d per lb.
Private cables indicate health condition of the Cotton market based on improved trade conditions and good spot demand. The general opinion seems inclined to buy on good sections and it fav prove profitable to follow this view for some time to come but at the same time we must know that Cotton prices have attained a higher level and on any favourable weather news, it is reasonable to expect heavy long liquidations and freer offerings prove the South. Trade has bought sufficient cotton for their needs to cover their requirements for some time to come and we reluctanly, advise to follow the advance with caution for quick turns.

LOCAL MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
Following slight decline in New York futures odr market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 305/8 and ruled firm on absence of sellers and moderate buying by local operators, Commission houses and jobbers. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	305/8	309/8	305/8	309/8
Jan/Apl	311	314/8	311	314/8
Oomra				
March	294/8	298	294/8	298
May	296	297/8	296	297/8
Bengal				
March	275	277	275	277
May	275	276	276	276

SEWRI MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
Liverpool opened 1 point higher. Our forward market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 311 firm but declined to 308 on Commission Houses and offices selling. Prices again rallied on scattered buying and shorts covering.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	311	311	308	309/8
Jan/Apl	314	314	312	313/8
Oomra				
March	298	299	298	298/8
May	297	298	297	297/8
Bengal				
March	278	278	277/8	277/8
May	279	279	278/8	278/8

SAMPIN MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
Sampin closed this morning as under:—

March	208.70—1.90
June	211.80—2.20
September	216.60—2.40

TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 4.

	To-day	Total
		Bales.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	100	100
Fine M. G. Oomra	500	1,300

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 4.

Bengal March	277
Bengal May	276
Broach Apl/May	309
Broach Jan/Apl	314
Oomra March	299
Oomra May	299

Bengal	291	284	277 269
S./P.	287	280	273 265
Rajputana	291	284	277 269
Broach		331	
Oomra No. 3	307	304	299
C. P. No. 1	322	319	314
C. P. No 2	313	310	305
Khandesh	302	299	294
Muthia	300	297	292

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, March 4.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	285
"	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	272
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	272
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	315/20
Nagpur	"	"	315/20
Yeotmal	"	"	310
Arvi	"	"	310
Amraoti	"	"	305
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	300/3
Mulkapur	"	"	295/98
Khandesh	"	"	295 98
Muthia	Fine	"	292
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		315/20
Purna	Average	"	300
Pabani/Sailu	"	"	300
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	310/
Baroch	Fine M.G. 305 Feb. 331 March.		325

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 4.

200	Ozoburin & Co.	Berar	303
200	Aboobakar & Co.	Berar	307
200	Ralli Bros.	C. P. No. 2	315
200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Broach	333
100	N. Fatehalli	Arbi	313
100	Forbes & Co.	Arbi	313
200	Forbes & Co.	Bengal	287
200	Suzuki & Co.	Sailu	305
100	Vardhman Bros.	Khamgaon	306
200	H. Rambhagat	Khandwa	306
100	Toyomankwa	Muthia	295
100	Currimbhai	Muthia	303
100	Bachhraj Jamnalal	Saharanpur	295

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 3rd inst.

Wheat	6,889	cwts.
Linseed	12,477	"
Raje, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,296	"
Gingellyseeds	5,132	"
Poppyseed	402	"
Groundnuts	19,824	"
Castorseed	18,987	"
Rice	9,884	"
Myrabollams	4,997	"

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, March 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	1 3 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	23.7	2,99,775	2,69,866
Central India	8 337	2 27,622	2,96,662
Barsi and Nagar	2888	1,67,671	1,62 726
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1247	56,997	58,897
Berar	7,775	4,81,367	3 74,097
Central Provinces	4,747	1,90,152	1,87 034
Total Oomras	27,531	14,23,584	12,49,216
Dholera	2321	76,441	1,62,167
N. W. Provinces	11	52 247	1,24,783
Rajputana	1,993	29,842	73,291
Sind-Punjab	3119	89,580	1,98 .0.
Broach	1,967	12,607	1,9.,91
Coompta & Dharwar	6.5	23 566	16,679
Westerns- Northerns	451	10,528	19,861
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4 670	6,513
Persian	56	3,0.7	2,215
American	1299	97,821	200
Egyptian and African	143	25,7.6	34,842
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	60		458
Total	39,414	18,48,46)	21,64,933

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 21th Feb.

In full pressed Bales.	1 3 27	This year,	Last year
Europe	1,750	1, 9,977	2,85,336
Japan & China	15,515	6,87,192	9 13,375
Coast Ports	100	7,943	14,367
Up-country by Rail		55,467	45,934
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1,55,946	1,30 59
		17,193 10,66,125	13 89,6..

GOLD MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
The Gold Market is quiet and quotations are as under:—

Ready Bar	21 9 3
Fagan delivery	21 9 9
Chaitra delivery	21 10 9
National Bank	21 12 6
Sovereigns ready	13 8 3
Sovereigns forward	13 8 9

SILVER MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 4.
Following easier quotations from London, our Market opened easy but closed steady with better demand. The wheat mar.

Bar Silver Ready	59 12 0
Fagun delivery	59 9 0
Chaitra delivery	59 5 0

Cottonseed	13,209	"
Mowraseed	1,041	"
Gram	3,350	"
Joowar	2,315	"
Barley	50	"
Bajree	9,807	"
Coal	1,058	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mill Shares Firm.
Bombay, March 4.
The Bombay Stock Exchange opened Steady for Mill shares and ruled firm, some scrips registering further improvements Century, Nagpur and Currimbhoy's Group shares were in good demand. The business is more or less confined to Bazar operators and owing to improvement in the prices of Cotton and its subsequent effect on cloth, has made sellers cautious.
There was better enquiry for Tata Iron shares, which also registered some improvement in prices:—
We quote:—Fazul Rs. 942-5, Century Rs. 450, Pearl Rs. 563-12, Crescent Rs. 201-4.
Tata Steel ruled firm. We quote:—Tata Ord. Rs. 59-12, Tata Defd. Rs. 172-8, Tata Power Rs. 575, Tata Hydro Rs. 1,647-8.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	75xd	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	30	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	141	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	146	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	400	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870xd	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	89 XD	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	188	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	4
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	138	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1047	6
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	575	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	504	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	255	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	607	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	0	8	176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bomaby Uganda	80	nil	46	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	127	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	77	6
Tata Iron and Steel Def.	..	30	172	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	59	12
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	Nil	39	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..	..	
New India	25	..	21	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1450	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Mangf.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton				

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 4.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/5
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1922 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 19 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 10
Tone of market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/11; 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.

COFFEE.
New York, March 3.
Rair Roi Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-3/16.

DEMANDS BILLS.
New York, March 3.
Demand Bills 84.81.

Co.	50	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	981	4
Bombay Industrial	108		8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	zoy	450	
Central India O.	10	16	540	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	145	
Crescent	100	4	201	4
Cumbhoy	250	..	280	
Cavid	500	..	240	
Kuria	100	..	145	
Dawan	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-3-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	273	12
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	29	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	942	8
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	125	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751	173	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	363	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500	..	1165	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6008	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	131	4
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculedas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	120	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	340	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	563	12
Phoenix	100	10	437	8
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8350	
Simplex	100	..	158	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	538	12
Swan	00	..	161	4
Tata Mill O.	5	..	102	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	875	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			415
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing	945	943 12	951 4
Century	433 12	447 8	450
Central India	535	537 8	540
Colaba Land			145
Crescent			191 4
Edward Sassoon			135
Fazulbhoy	933 12	935 942	8
Finlays			148 12
Globe			40
Gokak			125
Indian Bleaching			173 12
Indore Malwa			263 12
Kohinoor			1165
Madhowjee			131 8
Mathuradas			77 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			120
New Great	332 8	335 340	
Pearl	553 12	560 560 12	
Pabany			273 12
Phoenix			430
Simplex			165 8
Swadeshi			530 9
Swan Mills			161 4
Tata Mills			102 8
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.			77
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			107 4 6

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Mar. 4.

MONEY.

Money rates continue as last reported with call funds in good demand at 6 1|2 per cent. The recent statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th February 1927, shows a big increase in the cash balance, due to continued influx of Government deposits, while other items of the statement reveal an uninterrupted active trade demand. The fixed deposit rates for two to four months is about 5 per cent. six months 4 1|2 per cent. and for twelve months from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The increase of Rs. 252.71 lacs in the cash balance brings this item upto Rs. 16,22,39,000 as compared with Rs. 17.98 crores at this time last year. Government securities have increased by Rs. 13.54 lacs. Loans are down by Rs. 11.71 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 23.09 lacs and Rs. 15.49 lacs respectively. Government deposits have further increased by Rs. 379.20 lacs to Rs. 19.17 crores, probably due to influx of revenue funds, and other deposits are down by Rs. 89.59 lacs to Rs. 66.65 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.35, an increase of 2.33 per cent. over last week The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Since the publication of the Budget, Government security prices have improved on balance as the amount of new money required is not considered large some bear covering was evident at the close. 3 1|2 per cent. paper improved from Rs. 77-5 to 77-10 and 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 107-2 to Rs. 107.5. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans were quoted at Rs. 102|4 and 103|4 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 105-12. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100|12 and Rs. 105 respectively, 1931 at Rs. 106 and 1932 and at Rs. 107|2. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70 improved slightly to Rs. 88|4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the period under report with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5|29|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15|16d. A moderate amount of business was done; the enquiry for bullion T. T., so prominent last week, was small and some export bills were placed both here and in Calcutta.

The ratio bill comes up for discussion next week; it is possible that we may witness a fresh outburst of activity in this market following the trend of discussion in the Assembly.

The following are the forward rates:—12th March 1s. 5-7|8d. March 1s. 5 27|32d. April 1s. 5-25|32d. and May June 1s. 5 and 3|4d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dollor 4-85-1|8 to dollar 4-85-1|16r but improved to dollar 4-85-1|4 at the close. French francs closed at 124-02 and the Belgian at 34-89. The Italian lira depreciating to 11-10 closed at 110-75.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold improved from Rs. 21|9 to 21|10 per tola but subsequently declined to Rs. 21|9|3 and closed at Rs. 21|9|6. The market was fairly steady, but the volume of business has been comparatively small. This market as well is likely to be affected next week by the debate on the ratio bill. The daily offtake averages some 20,000 tolas, and with smaller arrivals during the week, the estimated stock is now about 4 1|2 lacs tolas. The price of ready sovereign after improving to Rs. 13|9|3 declined and closed at Rs. 13|8|3, the forward quotation being three pies over ready. The London gold price remained unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. per fine ounce. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 21|10 and Rs. 21|9 for ready, Rs. 21|10|6 and Rs. 21|9|6 for 19th March settlement and Rs. 21|11|6 and Rs. 21|10|6 for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £68,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £229,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 21,41,441 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £77,000 and £76000 gold and £127,000 sovereigns from Durban by steamer sailing on 28th February 1927.

SILVER.

In the silver market steady conditions prevailed during the early part of the week until the announcement of the Budget, when the premium for ready over the first settlement deminished from R1|4 to about 5 ans per 100 tolas. A fair degree of activity has since prevailed with a decline in prices as a reflex of the weak conditions of the Shanghai and London markets. China banks have both bought and sold, sales predominating, while sales for American account have been somewhat heavy, particularly during the latter part of the week, when business was done at as low a rate as Rs. 59|3 for ready delivery. In the Shanghai market the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 7 1|4d. to 2s. 6d. per tact.

The offtake has improved to a daily average of some 200 bars including the settlement offtake, while stocks on hand are estimated at about 2,800 bars, but fairly heavy arrivals are expected from London and New York, chiefly the latter by the end of the month. The undertone of the market continues easy in view of the improved situation in China and the report that Mexico has stopped coinage. In London the price of silver declined from 26-5|8d. to 25-11|16d for ready and from 26-3|8d. to 25-7|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62|4 and Rs. 59|3 for ready, Rs. 61|0 and Rs. 58|15 for 23rd March settlement and Rs. 60|14 and Rs. 58|13 for 22nd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £170,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £398,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2122 bars and Rs. 79,605 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £130,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Our market has continued to rule very firm throughout the week in sympathy with the firm cotton position and bullish advices from all up-country markets but as a result of higher prices demand is considerably checked and it seems although dealers and consumers cannot pay any higher prices at present. The local market has ruled very steady and although the demand was not so good during the week as during the previous weeks dealers do not seem inclined to sell their stocks at any lower prices owing to firm attitude adopted by our Mills as well as by Japanese and Manchester Import Houses. The continued rise in raw material and large sales of yarn and cloth have made the foreign markets very firm and the latest reports go to show that they are inclined not to sell at any lower rates, whereas the delivers asked for are very far. In the circumstances any material reduction in rates cannot be expected in the near future but as the presnt level of prices is high enough we advise caution and necessary care to avoid any free buying on a large scale at or about the present level of prices. It is very likely that there may be some slight reaction in the near future in raw material and if the demand slackens further, prices might decline to some extent although the manufacturers may remain very firm.

English Yarns.—Manchester advices are very bullish and the prices have gone up to such an extent that they do not suit the Indian buyers and as a result there is hardly any business of importance booked during the week. Stocks have been liquidating gradually in the local market at some profit to the dealers.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover has been better at prices 1/4 1/2 an anna per lb. higher than those ruling in previous weeks. Dealers have been doing business in all Japanese yarns especially in 40s. and in Mercerised Yarns at even higher rates because they feel that comparatively the Japanese rates are cheaper and the sales can be arranged at any moment. It is reported that there is a large purchase of various Mercerised yarns and also cotton yarns during the week at much higher rates and personally we feel inclined to advise buyers to avoid any rush as the prices may experience reaction at any moment. Sampin have been fluctuating within a narrow limit whereas exchange has gone up to some extent.

Indian Yarns.—The outstanding event during the week has been the publication of the Government of India budget, which from the stand point of the textile industry is far from satisfactory. As a result at the moment the industry has to drag on as usual against the unfair Japanese competition and against the heavy losses resulting from the present 1/6 Exchange ratio, as the president of the Mill Owners' Association has so aptly put it in his recent annual address. Our Mills have been quoting much higher prices on account of the very firm to advancing cotton position but we find that the dealers and consumers are not prepared to pay higher prices demanded by them in view of the rapid rise in prices and also very keen competition amongst the Mills themselves. The present high prices of raw material have been forcing the Mills to demand high prices for yarn and cloth and it remains to be seen how far this state of affairs continues. On the whole we are affraid reaction is almost due at any moment and full care has to be taken to avoid any gamble in yarns and cloth which undoubtedly will have its deterimental effect on the legitimate trading as in the past.

The position is quite healthy and although we do not look for any material decline in prices we advise our friends not to follow any rush in buying and to be very cautious at this high level of prices. We quote:—

Phoenix No. 6 1/2	...	0	7 3
Kilachand No. 8 1/2	...	0	7 9
Shapurji No. 10 1/2	...	0	8 2
Tricumdas No. 12 1/2	...	0	8 2
Tricumdas No. 12 1/2	...	0	8 8
Kilachand No. 14 1/2	...	0	8 9
Kilachand No. 20 1/2	...	0	9 9
Japan No. 32	...	1	0 3
Japan No. 40	...	1	0 9

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, March 4.

Despite little lull in the demand of cloth during the week, prices are more or less maintained with a shade easier when actually tested for business. This slackening in the demand is attributed to two reason. One approach of Holi Holidays and the other after broad enquiry during the last month some lull is nathing but natural. Manchester reports continue favourable but latest cables received to-day indicate that the tone is quieter.

Stocks of several discriptions are not to be found in abundance and while wholesale demand for interior markets as supplied for the time being, still some small enquiry continues and buyers are now following with a little cautionery line. This attitude is reasonable to certain extent as the prices of raw cotton have improved to some extent and with prospects of only a small reduction in acreage for the next American cotton crop, chances do not favour any material rise in the near future.

Local mills have also experienced the same condition and except small business, we have nothing to report of any important business.

The Japanese cloth still continue in good demand and though nothing fresh has developed in this direction there is a feeling of not to carry big risks at the moment.

The general feeling in the market continues bullish and buyers have regained full faith in ruling prices. Owing to the approach of marriage season, some business is still looked for but we doubt any substantial demand is possible looking to the weak economic conditions of the agricultural population.

The quotations for the leading chops Rreys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,				
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	12	
„ 10,0000	..45× „			
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9	8	0
„ No. 2800	37×	9	8	0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7	8	0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9	6	0
„ No. 16000..	..	10	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	10	8	0
Graham's No. 2730..39	..	8	12	0
„ No. 2750..45	..			
Dewhurst's B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15	12	0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	12	0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2			
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38 yon's Shunker ..39× „			
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	13	0	0
GREY DRILLS.				
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14	1	0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15	0	
GREY JACONETS				
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5	12	0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4	10	0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4	8	0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5	0	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS				
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18	12	6
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	23	14	0
WHITE MULLS				
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5	4	0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6	0	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8	0	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8	14	0
„ iso. 88	..53×20	..6	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..		
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6	0	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6	0	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4	0	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	13	0	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3	0	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3	5	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3	11	0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43"48"53×18Aug.				
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5	10	0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4	10	0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	..5	3	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4	12	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4	6	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4	8	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5	10	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.				
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3	8	0
„ No. 6181 .. „		..3	8	0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..3	12	0
„ No. 1900 .. „		..3	6	0
„ No. 2600 .. „		..3	8	0
„ No. 21021 .. „		..3	8	0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	11	6
„ No. 95950-97970				
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..		
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4	12	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5	0	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656				
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3	4	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4	12	0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510				
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3	4	0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car"		..3	0	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchange				
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net			
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	10	0
„ 5151 „	44/x38 „	..10	0	0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	6	0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	6	0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „ „	.. 9	6	0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „ „	..14	14	0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „ „	..12	12	0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „ „	..10	12	0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „ „	..13	4	0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	2	0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „ „	..13	0	0
„ 7777 „	36×41 „ „	..13	8	0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „ „	..11	13	0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „ „	..14	13	0
„ „ 6000	„ „	..14	13	0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	11	0
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	9	6
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..12	10	3
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..		

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Pitamber and Co.)

Bombay, March 4.

During the week under report no fresh fixtures are reported nor any business of any importance reported. The arrivals during the week are:—

27th February, 1927, s.s. 'Ryui Maru," Calcutta, with Jarriah Coal for Killick Nixon and Co.

1st March, 1927, s.s. "Umladi," St. G. and Burn-Side from Natal for Choonilal Harilal and Co.

2nd March, 1927, s.s. "Akabar," Witbank from Africa for Turner Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS IN THE STREAM.

S.S. "Ryui Maru," s.s. "Umlazi," and s.s. "Akbar."

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

6th March 1927, s.s. "Houmayun," Lodna, C. Girdharlal and Co.

8th March 1927, s.s. "Tarantia" Cardig (Part Cargo), Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

15th March 1927, s.s. "Baron Maclay," Northern Navigation, S. D. Shethia and Co.

16th March, 1927, s.s. "Sauja," Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Welsh	37|- Sh.....	Rs. 28.
Northern Navigation (Not quoting)		Rs. 24.
Durban Navigation .....—.....		Rs. 24.
Deshargarh	Rs. 19	Rs. 21.
Selected Grade	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 20.

KEROSENE BAZAR RATES.
(The Burmah Oil Co. Ltd., Bombay.)

Bombay, March 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins ..	9	10	0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins ..	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tons ..	7	12	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	7	10	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. ...	6	6	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	6	4	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. ..	5	0	6

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

Karachi, Mar. 1.

The business in Railway Shares has been better. The prices have firmend up all round.

The Upper-Sinds have been wanting while Larkhanas have been on offer at Rs. 85 per share.

In Electrics much business is not possible owing to absence of sellers.

The following are the quotations.

Name of Co.	Paidup value	present value		
Sind Lights	100	0 0	153	0 0
Sind Tighterage	150	0 0	130	0 0
Larkana Jacobabad	100	0 0	83	0 0
Upper Sinds	100	0 0	78	0 0
Karachi Electrics	100	0 0	97	0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100	0 0	99	0 0

DEBENTURES.

6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	100	0 0	112	12 0

FLOUR MILLS.

Karachi Flour Mills	80	0 0	115	0 0
India Flour Mills	60	0 0	110	0 0
Century Flour Mills	100	0 0	100	0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, March 4.

With large arrivals of Java sugars and again with easier advices from Java, dealers and speculators again got nervous and began to unload their holdings and prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 3d. to 6d. per cwt. all round. Reports from all supplying markets were easier and prices have gone down 3d. in London, 3 cents in America and over quarter gilder in Java with free sellers. In face of large business already done and with heavy arrivals expected we do not expect much improvement in prices in near future.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with fair demand and prices have been reduced by 4d. per cwt. all round.

Java reported a quiet market with free sellers and prices are quarter gilder lower than last week. America and London also reported quiet markets with small business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 17 eq. sh. 17|3 F B Harbour stocks 150,000 bags.
T M O March sh. 18|3 F B Harbour.
T M O April sh. 18|6 F B Harbour.
T M O June sh. 17|8 F B Harbour.
T M O July|Sept. sh. 17|4 F B Harbour.
Beet Rs. 16|15 eq. Rs. 17|7 F B Harbour stocks 120,000 bags.
Beet Feb. March sh. 17|10 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Hathipara with 1,03,000 bags of Java Sugars.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

2 p.m.

During the week under review, there has not been any fresh development of feeling worthy of note. For three days the market was practically without any activity—on Sunday the market was entirely closed as a mark of respect for the Jain Ewami-Shri-Vijaya-Kama'a-Surishvaraji, also on Wednesday it being Mahashivratri Holiday, and on Thursday Kanta was inactive on a/c of Amavasya. During the active period Ready prices have remained practically unchanged around last week-end level with moderate purchase enquiries. There have been fresh arrivals of over a lac of bags of Java Sugar this week. Forward prices have also fluctuated within very narrow limits of 2 to 3d. ship. April, and Oct/Nov/Dec (Java) and ship. Jan. (B. R. B. Beet), all other positions recording an unchanged tendency. The highest and the lowest rates this week were ship. Feb. Sh. 17/6 and 17/7, Feb/March Sh. 17/10 and 17/9, Sh. April Sh. 18/4 and 18/8, Ship. July/Aug/Seyt Sh. 17/3 and 17/4, Ship. Oct/Nov/Dec 17/4 and the tendency at the time of writing is steadier and rise is likely 17/7 Shiw. Jan. (B. R. B. Beet) Sh. 17/5 and 17/7. Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Java and 75,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the latest quotations as recorded:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/4 per cwt.
S. S. Hatipara Sh. 17/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Sh. 17/10 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 18/7 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/5 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oca/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment Feb. Sh. 18/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/Mar. Sh. 18/7 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 18/10 per cwt F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 17/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan. Sh. 18 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/Mar. Sh. 18/3.

INDIAN RAW COTTON.

Bombay, March 4, 11 a.m.

During the week under review, Broach A. M. delivery cotton opened on last Saturday at Rs. 294 and improved to 301 on Commission houses buying but closed at 298 on Japanese and Bazar Operators selling. On Monday the market opened at 301 and improved to 306 on continued buying by Commission houses and shorts covering but later declined to 301 on long liquidation. On Tuesday the local market opened at 307 but dropped to 303 on Commission houses selling but prices rallied to 305 on Bazar operators buying. At the advance there was renewed selling by Commission houses and the market closed at 303|8. On Wednesday the market was closed owing Maha Shivratri Holiday. On Thurday the local market opened at Rs. 306 but declined to Rs. 304|8 on Commission houses selling but again prices improved and touched the highest of the week at Rs. 309 on offices and bazar shorts covering. The close was steady at Rs. 307|8.

Thus in spite of liquidations by Commission houses the market presented a firm tone mostly buying local shorts and some jobbers. Prices of Indian cotton are relatively very dear cotton against purchases of American and to certain extent local mills have diverted their attention to buy American Cotton. There is shortage of Contracts and large holdings are owned by both buyers and sellers of Double Options. Well informed people believe it risky to follow the advance in the local market and general opinion is gaining ground that it is a good straddle to sell Indian cotton against puchases of American cotton. The market is technically weak and even though prices may go up temporarily it risky to be long of cotton except for quick turns. At the same time we would recommend holders of ready cotton to part with it in strong markets as the stocks in Bombay are heavier.

Next week the ratio Bill will be discussed in the Legislative Assembly and the market will have sentimental effect on the developments and fate of the Ratio Bill.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Linseed marked opened quiet but closed steady with better demand the wheet market ruled quiet but steady.

Linseed May	...	10 14	0
Wheat May	...	7 11	9
Wheat Sept	...	7 14	9

Bombay, Mar. 4.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	11	0
Linseed Brown Small	11	1	0
Castorseed Bold	10	14	0
Castorseed Small	11	8	0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13	0	0
Cottonseed	4	10	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	2	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th February 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital paid up	5.62 50 000	
Reserve	5,00 00 000	
Public Deposits	19,17 16 000	
Other Deposits	66,65 99 000	
Loan against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00 00 000	
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	55 58 000	
Rupees	99,01 23 000	

The above balance sheet include.—
Deposits in London £1,056,400
Advance in London £977,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £122,500
Percentage 18.35.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	18,97 12 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act ...	1,72 89 000	
Loans	18,52 98 000	
Cash Credits	32,73 67 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,02 67 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32 14 000	
Bullion	34 000	
Dead Stock	2.76 96 000	
Liabilities of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—	
Sundries	50 19 000	
Balances with other Bank	17 88 000	
	82,78 84 000	
Cash	16,22 39 000	
Rupees	99,01 23 000	

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	Increase. 3,79,20,000
Other Deposits		Decrease. 89,59,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	Increase. 13,54,000
Loans	„	Decrease. 11,71,000
Cash Credits	„	Increase. 23,09,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	17,66,000
Cash	„	2,52,71,000

Percentage 18.35.
Imperial Bank of India,
Accounts Dept.,
Bombay, 25th February 1927.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., INDIA LTD.

Ths Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Limited give the rates which ruled in the local market on Thursday for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case	19	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals.	6	6	6
Swan Brand new tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5	0	6

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

March 4th

Spot prices.

Description.	3-3-27	24-2-27
Bengals F. G. ..	275	272
S/Punjab F. G. ..	271	268
Rajputana F. G. ..	275	272
Oomra Fine ..	303	282

Spot prices.

Description.	3-3-27	24-2-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	318	287
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	308	290
Khandesh F. G. ..	293	273
Muttia F. G. ..	291	272

	Futures. 3-3-27	24-2-27	Settlement rates 4-3-27
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals March	275	270	276
„ May	274	271	275
Broach April/ May	309	297	307
„ JulyAug.	314	303	312
Oomra F/March	298	283	297
May	298	285	296

Receipts for the week ending 3rd Mar.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	6837	18800
Oomras	64340	66690
Dholleras	8720	10472
Broach	6689	34888
Southerns	2527	3038
Persians	56	53
Americans	12213	..
Egyptians	234	..
E. Africans	198	1754
Other sorts		4
Total	101824	135679

Exports for the week ending 3rd Mar.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	
Continent	16090
China	10000
Japan	150323
Coast Ports	960
Total	177373

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2964
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	91156
Total	94120

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd March.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1848469	2164933	1937600	2267182	2164510

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd March.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom ..	4352	24737
Continent	172474	272815
China	122662	213765
Japan	724553	799828
Coast Ports	8503	16285
U. S. A.	201	1350
Total	1033045	1328680

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	20486	96510	80923
Continent ..	258450	562584	371352
China	92398	70058	186578
Japan	849117	806375	850235
Coast Ports ..	10480	34783	21048
U. S. A. ..	7105	..	..
Total	1238036	1570316	1510036

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 3rd March 1927 57,044 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 3rd March 1927 438,142 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters,
Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd February 1927.....603,402 bales

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, March 4

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts.	Seeds cwts. & measurt
Hull	March	21/-	22/-	23/-	24/-
	Apr/May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London	March/Apr	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Liverpool	March	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Apr/	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Marseilles	March	17/-	18/-	10/-	20/-
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	May/June	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp	March	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	April	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Rotterdam	May/June	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Havre	March	23/6	24/6	25/6	26/6
	April	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	May	17/6	17/6	19/6	20/6
Dunkirk	March	21/-	22/-	23/-	24/-
	Apr May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona	March	25/-	26/-	27/-	28/-
	Apr/May	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Genova	March	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Apr/May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Trieste	March	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
Venice	Apr/May	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
New York	March	..	..	..	35/-

Remarks:—Market is quite but teady.

For other Commercial see Page 12.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. NARIMAN.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE STATEMENTS.

MR. HARVEY IN WITNESS-BOX.

The court room of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court was again crowded by both lawyers and laymen on Friday morning when the complaint of defamation filed by Mr. T. Harvey, late of the Bombay Development Department, against Mr. K. F. Nariman, the well-known Swarajst Legislative Councillor and Corporator came up for hearing.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. Sheeston Baker, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Co., conducted the prosecution while Mr. V. F. Vicajee with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Dhondy conducted the defence.

At the outset, Mr. Vasavada, Advocate, appeared for Mr. Balkisondas Seth, a witness summoned by the defence and applied for the exemption of his client from attending the court. His client, he said, was leaving Bombay on some important business. His client had been called upon to produce certain account books but he would not be able to do so as he had not been keeping any accounts at all since 1924.

Mr. Kanuga for Mr. Nariman said that the application was the second of its kind. Messrs. Salebhoy Taiyabjee and Co., were the first witness summoned who made such an application. It was significant to note that the witnesses were coming with the plea of not keeping any accounts at all.

Mr. Kanuga, continuing said that an application of that very naur was made som time ago on behalf of Messrs. Salebhoy Taiyabjee and Co., who deliberately avoided producing their bookks.

The Magistrate expressed his readiness to give a search warrant for the purpose of finding out the books.

Mr. Kanuga said that the firm was deliberately refraining from producing those books. Since they had already received witness summonses they had or they might have done away with those books. Therefore it was no use issuing search warrants at that late stage. The firm was doing business in lakhs and it was simply improbable that they might not have kept any accounts at all. Mr. Kanuga only wanted the Magistrate to call those witnesses.

It was decided after some discussion to exempt the witness from attending the Court.

Mr. Velinkar then opened his case for the prosecution. He said the complainant in the case was Mr. Harvey, Superintending Engineer. No. 1 Housing and Materials Division, Mr. Nariman the accused need no introduction except that at the time material to the case he was a member of the Legislative Council and a Municipal Corporator. The complaint against the accused was that he had defamed the complainant in August, 1926. Before coming to the subject matter of the charge Mr. Velinker said he wanted the Court to take a note of a few dates of the events preceding On 24th Oct. 1924, Mr. Nariman asked three questions in the Council at Bombay—questions which intimately bore on the case.

The first question was: Will the Hon. the General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about two years ago an indent for 1,200 mild steel bars for concrete piles of the size of five-eights inch and of the value of about Rs. 2,30,000 was made by the Executive Engineer-in-charge and that in the said indent the size of the said bars was altered by the superintending engineer to seven-eights.

INDENTING OF BARS.

Replying to the question the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, General Member, said. The facts are not as stated but are as follows. The Executive Engineer sent in his indent for steel bars which the superintending engineer scrutinised. He discovered that the Executive Engineer (Mr. Hamid) had omitted from his indent the bars necessary for making piles. The matter was discussed with the executive engineer. with the result that the bars required for piles were added to the Executive Engineer's indent by the Superintending Engineer's office apparently on the verbal instructions of the Superintending Engineer who has accepted responsibility in the matter. The diameter of the bars added to the Executive Engineer's indent was seven-eights inch whereas bars of five-eights inch diameter were actually used at the time.

Question (b): If so, will the Hon. the General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on account of this alteration in the indent mild steel bars of the size seven-eights inch arrived in Bombay whereas the requirement of the Development Directorate was for five-eights inch and that the said large quantity of bars of the value of nearly Rs. 2,50,000 is lying unserviceable which the Directorate is unable to sell.

Answer: It is not a fact that the bare are lying unserviceable. When the error was discovered it was decided to utilise the seven-eights inch bars for the chawl construction and about 800 tons had thus been utilised. If any bare remained over it will be due to the curtailment of the original programme. If it is found necessary to dispose of the bars at any time Government anticipate that there will no loss on the transaction.

Question (c): Will the Hon. the General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a second indent of the correct size required namely five-eights inch diameter had to be sent..

Answer: It is not a fact. On the other hand only a sufficient number of bars to make an economical rearrangement of reinforcement in the subsequent indents for steel bars.

Question (d): Whether any action has been taken by Government in the matter.

Answer: No action was considered necessary.

THE SPEECH IN THE COUNCIL.

After quoting the foregoing questions and answers Mr. Velinkar proceeded and said so far back as 24th October, 1924, Mr. Nariman was given to understand the facts as they appeared in the answers given by the General Member. In March, 1925, Mr. Nariman referring to the maladministration of funds stated in the Council as follows: "I do state without any reserve, with all the responsibility I can command, I openly make a charge that there has been a serious maladministration of public funds and there was been a serious wasting of public funds. There have been instances which I go to the length of calling frauds and I make this charge on behalf of the public and on behalf of the investors of Bombay who have invested nearly Rs. 30 crores in this scheme. I say that if Government shirk an inquiry the suspicions in public minds will be confirmed. I further stated that I only wanted to know what was being done of public funds. I want to know whether these funds are honestly and legitimately applied or whether they are misapplied. I may tell the Government quite frankly and openly that there are ugly rumours in the city and the whole of the Presidency that the higher staff and officers have been receiving secret commissions from manufacturers and this is the reason why in this instance the Department has incurred a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs."

THE ALLEGED INDENT.

Proceeding, Mr. Velinkar pointed out that on July 29, 1926, Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. In response to the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Nariman submitted a written statement which was read before the Committee, on August 21, 1926. It was stated therein "In one instance the executive engineer (Mr. Hamid) had prepared an indent to be forwarded to the manufacturers at Home for a large quantity of mild steel bars for concrete piles for the reclamation work and the size mentioned in the original indent by the executive engineer was 5-8in. This figure was subsequently altered after the indent was prepared, but before it was dispatched, by the Superintending Engineer into 7-8in. The quantity required was about 1,200 tons, costing nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. The indent thus altered was sent by the Superintending Engineer to the Home firm and 7-8in. bars arrived which were not required for the works. They were deposited in the Matunga surplus depot and a fresh indent had to be sent out with correct specifications and a fresh consignment arrived Rs. 3 lakhs were thus wasted.

"A question was raised about it in the Council in the course of a debate when the Development Director admitted it, but stated that the said alteration was due to a trifling error. No effort was made to explain how such a trifling error could have been occurred particularly when the indent was originally correctly prepared by one engineer and deliberately altered by the superior, and no explanation was forthcoming."

Mr. Velinkar contended that Mr. Nariman's idea that the original figure was 5-8in., but was subsequently altered into 7-8in. was incorrect. "I am going to open this case at considerable length," Mr. Velinkar stated "takikng your Worship through all the papers, so that Mr. Nariman himself will recognise that his statement is incorrect and will admit it."

WAS IT A MISTAKE.

Mr. Nariman was examined orally on the same day before the Committee. Mr. Velinkar then quoted from the official report of the Committee's proceedings:

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: I have read your document, and perhaps all it implies is that a mistake was made by somebody. —I can't take it as a mistake. I take it as an unnecessary superfluous order which was not required. it

What do you suggest they were ordered for?—They were ordered for being dumped in the Matunga surplus stores depot. 5-8in. bars were required, but the 5 was changed, into 7 by the Superintending Engineer and 7-8in. bars arrived which were not of course required and were dumped in the depot and a fresh indent was sent for 5-8in. bars.

I suggest that a mistake was made.—I do not agree. The mistake was not made in the original preparation of the indent, but in a properly prepared indent. Figures were altered subsequently.

...The Superintending Engineer had nothing to do with the indent?—The executive engineer prepared it and it was submitted to the Superintending Engineer who altered it.

Again that may have been a mistake. Have you never made a mistake? Do you not make mistake? Have you never made a mistake?—Not of this description which is unaccountable and which has cost so much.

You don't say it was intentional?—I say it was intentional from the circumstances in which it was made,

We wish to get at the bottom and would like to know why he should make an intentional mistake.—These surplus stores were ordered in order that certain manufacturers might make some earnings out of this order.

MORE ABOUT THE BARS.

Mr. Velinkar argued that combining the two things it came to this, namely that they were ordered so that some manufacturer might make some earnings and that the orderer might make some illicit and corrupt gain. Mr. Velinkar further quoted from Mr. Nariman's oral evidence before the committee wherein the accused was reported to have contended that although Government told him in the Council that there were no such bars in the Matunga surplus depot he (Mr. Nariman) was able to find a bogus customer through whom it was officially ascertained that the bars were there.

Sir Frederick.—Perhaps they might be for housing scheme?—It may be for that or it may be for the Development Directorate but the instance is there.

"You say that this was altered. By whom was this done?—By the superintending engineer.

"How do you know that he altered the indent? It might be a slight error?—My charge in the Council was that in an indent prepared by the Executive Engineer and forwarded to the manufacturers at home for a large quantity of mild steel bars for concrete piles for the reclamation works, the size mentioned in the original, which was five-eights, was subsequently altered after the indent was prepared but before it was despatched by the Superintending Engineer into seven-eights.

"But there is no dishonest motive. It may be a slight error?—Whatever that may be, it is for the Committee to decide whether this was a waste of public funds or not.

"Have you seen the altered indent?—How can we—we are not shown.

"Do you suggest any ulterior motive?—Yes.

"And you are not in a position to give the name of the gentlemen?—I have mentioned the name of the Superintending Engineer."

THE IMPUTATIONS.

From these Mr. Velinker inferred that the imputations which Mr. Nariman had made against Mr. Harvey were at least six in number.

1. That the complainant, who is one of the members of the higher staff, is one of those who corruptly received secret commissions from the manufacturers.

2. That a loss of three lakhs of rupees ensued to the Department are as result of such corrupt practice.

3. That the complainant deliberately changed, with corrupt motive, the figure "5" into the figure "7" in an indent prepared by Mr. Hamid,—the Executive Engineer and ordered 7-8in. bars weighing about 1,200 tons and worth three lakhs of rupees.

4. That he did so with the ulterior object of enabling some Home manufacturer to earn money, and thereby secure for himself some secret commission.

5. That these 7-8in. bars were entirely useless and a fresh indent had to be sent with the correct specifications and that a fresh consignment arrived.

6. That the amount of nearly three lakhs rupees which the first consignment had cost had been wholly wasted.

The prosecution case according to Mr. Velinkar was:

That every one of these imputations was defamatory "per se";

That Mr. Nariman intended, and knew to be likely, that these imputations would affect the complainant's reputation seriously, and that he made them with that intention only; and

That he used the false information, knowing it to be false.

GOVT. FILES PRODUCED.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor at this stage said that he was watching the case on behalf of the Government. Mr. Nariman had written to the Government asking them to produce several files of documents which Government thought were not at all relevant in the case. However, he had brought a number of files which he would not allow any one to look into until the court ordered.

Mr. Kanuga explained that the files in question were not required for inspection in the beginning of the proceedings. They would be required at the time of the cross-examination. Whether the documents required by his client were relevant or not was for the Court to decide.

MR. HARVEY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant then stepped into the witness box. Giving evidence he said that he was the Superintending Engineer No. 1, Project Division (Housing) Development Department, Bombay. He had seen and known Mr. Nariman before. He was aware of the fact that Mr. Nariman had been a criticie of the conduct of the Development Department for a couple of years past. He had nothing to do with the Back Bay Reclamation prior to the ordering of the bars in question. By the end of 1923 witness was created the Superintending Engineer of the Housing and Materials Division of the Department.

At this stage, a copy of the proceedings of the Council containing the interpellations by Mr. Nariman regarding the Department and the answers given by the Government were put in as an exhibit.

Proceeding with his evidence witness said that in March, 1925, Mr. Nariman made a speech in the Council on the maladministration of funds in the Development Department. (A report of the speech was put in as an exhibit). Sir Lawless Hepper, the then Director of the Development Department, had made a statement regarding Mr. Nariman's allegation about the mild steel bars in question. (The statement was put in as an exhibit). In the statement Sir Lawless pointed out that 7-8in. bars were ordered through mistake and not deliberately. When the mistake was found out, the designs of the piles were altered and the bars were used. That there was some surplus was true but it was due to the curtailment in the chawls programme. In July, 1926, the Goverpment of India appointed a Committee with Sir Grimwood Mears as its chairman to inquire into the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. Several witnesses including Mr. Nariman gave evidence. (Several relevant portions of the official report of the evidence were at this put in as exhibits). Mr. Nariman himself gave evidence before the Committee in August last. In his evidence, he referred to the speech made by him in the Council in 1925., He had referred to witness as the Superintending Engineer and to Mr. Hamid of No. 2 Projects Division, Housing Division as the Executive Engineer.

At this stage the Court rose for tea.

"ONE OF THE HIGH OFFICERS."

Continuing his evidence after tea Mr. Harvey said that he was one of the high officers referred to by Mr. Nariman in his evidence. His pay on the date the evidence was given as about Rs. 2,000. He had never received any secret commission from any manufacturers or any body else. It was not true to say that the Development Department sustained a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs because witness received any secret commission. It was grossly untrue that unnecessary and more than necessary stores were indented by witness because he received any secret commission. Witness never made any intentional mistakes about 7-8 bars. It was not true that certain surplus stores were ordered in order to allow any manufacturer to make any earning.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you alter the indent made by Hamid?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. Hamid was not authorised to make any indent. Mr. Hamid sent a list to me of the bars he required for piles. I therefore altered the indent and reduced the quantity.

Q: Is it true that the altered indent was sent to the Home manufacturers by you?

A: It is absolutely untrue. I never sent any indent.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage inquired whether the defence agreed that the questions and answers published in the official report of the Committee was true.

Mr. Kanuga said that he had not gone through the report. Mr. Velikar. Is it true, Mr. Harvey, that 7-8in. bars were totally useless.

Mr. Harvey: No, it is not true.

Q: Can you give the court the amount roughly spent after 7-8in. bars?

A: I cannot say exactly but it cost roughly about Rs. 2,25,000.

Q: Is it true that the whole amount was totally wasted?

A: It is not true because as we used about 46,330 bars out of 80,000 bars and the rest were transferred to surplus store because the chawl programme was curtailed after about 9 months. after the order was sent. If the original programme had been continued we should have required 10,0000 more tons of bars including 7-8 in. and 5-8in. bars. The original programme was for 600 and odd chawls while it was curtailed to 200 odd chawls. The history of the order of those bars is as follows:

On Feb. 10, 1922, I asked the Executive Engineer of Districts Nos. 1 and 2 to send in their statements of requirements for 1922 and 1923. Our official year commenced in March. Mr. Mehta, Executive Engineer No. 1 District was in charge of the Naigaum and Delisle Road Development chawls, while Mr. Hamid of No. 2 District was in charge of Worli chawls.

Witness then produced a letter No. 55| 599 written by witness on June 10, 1922, Hamid's letter of March 17, 1922 to witness enclosing two statements, Hamid's letter No. 1480 dated 23 May, 1922 and revised statements submitted by Hamid without letter.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DECISION.

Column 9 of the statement shows the bars that remained in stock after the completion of chawls. The Executive Engineer in the present case Hamid, decided the qualities to be ordered by the High Commissioner. Witness was Hamid's superior. Witness had a hand in deciding the quantities to be ordered from Home. On May 31, 1922, Mr. Mehta wrote to witness showing his requirements for Naigaum and Delisle Road chawls. The letter was accompanied by two or three statements. (Statements exhibited in Court). About the end of June, 1922 the design and progress of all chawls, were revised on July 1, 1922 witness sent a memo regarding the revision on July 15, Hamid sent witness a letter with his revised statements for Worli chawls. (Letter and statements exhibited in Court). Hamid's statement showed that 10,230 cwt. iron was to be indented through the High Commissioner. The alterations in the statement was in witness's hand-writing. They showed that they were to be had from Mr. Sykes if necessary although the Executive Engineer did not ask for them. That reduced the quantity to be ordered through the High Commissioner.

Witness then explained what a foundation pile was and what its function was. It was originally designed to use one foundation pile with 7-8in. bars but in the revision it was decided to use two foundation piles side by side. And in the revised scheme 5-8in. bars had to be used.

The Court then rose for the day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Institute Luso Indiano vs. Hindu Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' vs. St. Xavier's College.

Mr. Vir Vaman Rao Joshi's lecture on "Present Political Situation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. B. G. Kher to preside.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY

In the above free Dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of February 1927 was 1682 of which 1030 were males, 329 were females and 323 were children.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 17th ultimo, left Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 6th instant.

LECTURE ON "RAMAYANA."

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan, a public lecture in Marathi on Ramayana with magic lantern slides will be given by Mr. D. R. Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector on Saturday and Sunday (5th and 6th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, when Mrs. D. N. Sirur will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 6th instant.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Moulvi Mahomed Ali, will deliver an address on the study of Koran in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 in the morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANSA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa will take place at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday), at Shree Ramkrishna Free Vachanalaya, Kamathipura 4th Lane.

RUINOUS RATIO AND BUDGET JUGGLERY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday, the 7th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas Morarji L. M. Doshi, Bharucha, etc., will speak on "Ruinous 18d. Ratio Budget Jugglery and India's Duty."

RECEPTION TO COMRADE "SAK" AT BANDRA.

There will be a public Reception of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee at the Bandra Municipal School Hall, Waterfield Road, opposite to the Bandra Municipal Office, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside. The function is open to the public.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) from 9-30 to 11 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-Station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wavelength 330 Metres.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a public lecture by Vir Vaman Rao Joshi, of Amraoti at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) on the "Present Political Situation." Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

NOMINATION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that Mr. R. D. Bell being on official to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

DEBATE AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Little Flower's Literary Circle a debate followed by a drama will be held in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. The subject will be "That communal distinction is baneful to local Catholic progress." Among the speakers are Miss Cecilia Ferreira, B.A., Prof. C. D. Pinto and Prof. Colacop.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

ST. ANDREWS AND POLICE WIN.

The two matches played on Friday evening provided rather quiet hockey the St. Andrews and Police teams winning by solitary goals. In the first match the St. Andrews knew too much for the 14th Heavy Brigade. R. A. and though the latter played their usual hard game it was not enough to avert a defeat. St. Andrews were generally attacking and Fonseca scored the only goal of the match in the first period.

St. Andrews ..... 1 goal.
14th Heavy Brigade, R. A. ..... nil.

THE SECOND MATCH.

...In their match against the Police the Black and White Hockey club put up a good show and with a bit of luck should have equalised. The Police had a strong team out their defence being exceptionally good. Their opponents were good individually but lacked understanding a fact which accounted for the breaking up of their attacks by a defence notedly resolute. The first half was fairly even, though the Police were certainly the better team. Three minutes after the interval Gravestone notched a goal which proved to be the only one of the match. Hewson was an energetic centre half, while Carter and Rabbitt made no mistake in clearing. In the latter stages of the game the losers made a determined raid on the Police goal and for a few moments excitement reigned near the goal mouth, the ball eventually going behind for a long corner.

In attemoting to clear Hibbert completely missed the ball with a hefty swing, the referee awarding a short corner. This however, came to nothing and full time arrived with the Police leading.

Police ..... 1 goal
Black and White H. C. ..... nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Instituto Luso Indiano vs. Hindu Gym.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanian "B" vs. St. Xavier's College.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 4.
Previous Closing Rate	14.42
To-day's Opening Rate	14.39
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.24
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL.

	March 4.
Previous Closing Rate	7.71
To-day's Opening Rate	7.72
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.66
Difference	+.05

	March 4.
Sewri Closing	309 8 0
Khandi Closing	309 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 4
Silver Ready	25 12 0 (1 anna more.)
Silver Forward	25 9 0 (2 annas more.)

The Silver Market steady.

THE CHATTOPADHYAYAS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A DELIGHTFUL PERFORMANCE

A crowded and appreciative audience greeted Shreemati Kamaladevi and Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya last evening at the Excelsor Theatre when they appeared once again on the stage after a long interval. The programme contained a variety of items and the audience left the theatre not only delighted by the performance but greatly impressed by the mastery of the histrionic art which Mr. Harin raises to a standard not yet attained in India And this he does with the minimum of stage trappings and with a wealth and variety of human passion and parsion that are remarkable. Mr. Chattopadhyaya is more successful as an actor than as a musician.

The secret of his success as an actor consists in the intensity, completeness and faithfulness with which he identifies himself with the character he represents. His renderings of the Wandering Minstrel and Shylock particularly were faithful and impressive. The truth of the remark that Harrindranath is a more successful actor than musician was strikingly demonstrated by the contrast between his musical performance and the more mature demonstration by Mr. Dulip Kumar Roy. Mr. Chattopadhyaya gave a vigorous exhibition of his histrionic talent in the scenes from "Returned from Abroad" in which Shreemati Kamaladevi, to whom the part of an ideal Hindu wife fits well, was at her best.

ABDUL RASHID

"OF UNSOUND MIND," SAYS WITNESSES.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Whether a lunatic could write so decently as Abdul Rashid did when asked by the doctor in charge of the mental hospital at Lahore to write was the point raised by prosecution in the Court to-day in the case against Abdul Rashid for alleged murdering Swami Shradranand. Several defence witnesses gave evidence that the accused had an unsound mind even when he worked as a copy writer in newspaper offices. The prosecution produced history sheet of Rashid which contains a letter from the Superintendent of the C.I.D., N.W.F Province to the Delhi police saying the accused had been to Kabul in the Hijrat movement and worked as Kitab for three years in an Afghan newspaper. His ideas are highly anti-British and it was necessary that strict eyes were kept on him.—Free Press.

WANTED ANGLO-INDIAN CO-OPERATION.

SIR S. JACKSON ON NEEDS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Sir Stanley Jackson was entertained at luncheon by the Shipwrights Company at the Barbers Hall. Mr. Runciman, Member of the House of Commons, Master of the Company presided and Lord Inchape was present. Sir S. Jackson responding to the toast of his health said, that what he wanted more than anything else was good-will and co-operation of the people of India. If we could get understanding between the people of this country and the people of India, then co-operation would come. India had enormous resources and the best way to increase happiness and improve the condition of her people was to give those resources full opportunity for development. Our aim was to hand over freedom and responsibility to the partners in the Empire. That aim had been well responded to by the other partners. If India showed herself capable of responsibility by co-operation within her present limitations, she would find generous response from the people of this country.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1927.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association has rightly attracted greater attention this year than in the past. The most remarkable part of the proceedings of the meeting was the frank avowal that the raising of the Indian exchange was one of the most important factors leading to the depression of the textile industry. This belated wisdom on the part of the millowners is welcome, but we cannot help feeling that had they even in the year 1925 laid stress on this factor, their case would have secured much greater sympathy from the public and the country's case for currency reform would have received greater response and attention from the Government. The millowners of Bombay must realise that there is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost by being out of touch and out of sympathy with the sentiments and aspirations of the bulk of their fellow-countrymen. Coming to the general situation, we must congratulate the retiring chairman on the analysis which he made of the various factors affecting the industry except that portion of it which related to Labour. It is remarkable that the effect of the removal of the excise duty was wiped out forthwith by lower quotations from Japan, which country has offered very keen competition all along. That this competition is in part the result of the exploitation of Labour in Japan is an allegation which was frequently made and which has been denied by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association—a body that declined the invitation of the Tariff Board to appear for oral examination. The third factor relating to the alleged expensiveness and inefficiency of Indian Labour is one with regard to which there is bound to be some controversy. It is not denied by any one that labour in the textile industry has secured improved wages and better condition compared to what it had before the war, but the process of suffering, which the workmken were compelled to undergo in the course of several strikes and the long and arduous struggle which they carried on in the first instance, must not be forgotten. Nor can the fact be ignored that the wages paid to the workers before the war were much below a living wage. Had the millowners devised in times of great profit some scheme by which a fair adjustment could be made with reference to the standard of living both for increasing and diminishing wages, it would have been better for industry all round. But they did not increase the wages till they were forced to do so, and now they find that they are unable to diminish the wages merely by an appeal to sentiment. The depression in the textile industry ought to have a lesson both for the leaders of Labour and for the millowners and we shall be very glad if the wiser heads on both sides sit together to devise a scheme for permanent adjustment of wages in a speedy manner by certain stipulations binding on both sides. For this purpose what is wanted is a strong trade union movement in Bombay amongst the mill-workers, which, unfortunately, does not exist. If the millowners in Bombay are wise in their day, they will give all moral support to those who, in the face of many difficulties, are trying to organise the mill workers in Bombay. Unfortunately the remarks of Mr. Geddis on this subject were neither happy nor helpful. Coming to the question of efficiency of labour, it is for the millowners to say what they have done to improve this efficiency in the second generation of mill workers. We are glad that in quarters, which have regarded themselves as superior and exclusive with reference to the rest of the community, it is now being realised that industry depends vitally on the intelligence and willingness of the men who work for it.

The public of Bombay will sympathise with the textile industry, which has suffered, whose reserves have been wiped out and many of whose units have incurred heavy debts. That in this plight they should ask for a certain relief from taxation is natural, and if there were not administrative extravagance in the local bodies, in the disposal of the finances of the Government of Bombay, and the Central Government, this demand would have been met long ago. The surprise expressed at the Millowners' Association meeting at the delay in the publication of the Textile Tariff Board's report and of the action on their recommendations, is one which is shared by the public. It is scandalous that Government should have in the first instance waited so long for the enquiry to be set up merely because a section of the millowners did not know their own mind and were expecting big results by visits to, and fraternising with, Lancashire. Once the Textile Tariff Board came into existence in July last, it should have worked with greater expedition than it showed and now that the report is with Government, they should at least publish it in order that the industry may get the reassurance which it deserves. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the industry has a good case as a national industry for the support of Government and that it has proved this case. The non-publication of the report, therefore, indicates that either the members of the Tariff Board have not agreed amongst themselves, or they have made proposals which involves very large departures from the established tariff policy of Britieh India. In any case if the Goernment fail to take some action on these recommendations before this session of the Assembly is over they will have proved once again that industry in India is an eyesore to them and that they cannot bear to see industry of modern type in India particularly when it expands so as to encroach on the market hitherto held by Lancashire. We have no sympathy with politicians of the Curtis type who are constantly busy trying to find a way out which will suit everybody. These compromise-mongers have already proved dangerous in other quarters, and we trust the claim of the textile industry supported as it is by public opinion all round will not be whittled down for the sake of some Imperial or other fad.

As for the Millowners' Association, our advice to them is to modernise and to begin the reform at home. Here is an Association spending several lakhs of rupees a year, which has not secured a single authoritative report on the conditions of the industry either in China or in Japan, or on the conditions of the market in Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and other places. It is maintaining statistics on a basis which is antiquated and not conclusive. According to these statistics it only calculates by deduction what the amount of yarn produced by the mills is, which is used by handloom workers. It is only recently that this Associaton has separated itself from the English Chamber of Commerce, as whose sister branch it has worked in the past, and even now the Association has an English secretary. In order that the public in Bombay may feel enthusiastic about the textile industry and take a pride in it, it is necessary that the millowners should begin to see eye to eye with them. We would be glad to see Sir Victor Sassoon, their representative in the Assembly, take his place with the Indian bloc and not habitually vote against them as he is doing. We believe that great efforts have been made to introduce economies in mill organisation in Bombay during the long period of depression from which it has suffered. But these economies have been at the expense of the small fry. The inherent defect of the managing agency system pointed out by us two years ago still continue and we have no hesitatation in saying that so long as that is not reformed and new blood is not introduced in the management, the textile industry cannot hope to expand or to be self-sufficient, or do without the national support, which it has demanded and which there is reason to believe, it will receive.

AN IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

In England the annual speeches of the Chairmen of the Big Five Banks are always awaited with great expectation and interest by the public because they not only deal with the affairs of the banks but they also contain a succinct review of the general monetary, financial and industrial conditions in the country and a fair and reliable forecast for the new year. Always illuminating and studied, these speeches directly and indirectly influence effectively the monetary, financial and industrial policy of the Government. In short, they serve as a corrective and a guidance to the Bank of England and the British Treasury. In our country the speeches of the chairman of our banks are sketchy and are mostly confined to the affairs of the particular banks, without the slightest reference to the general monetary and financial conditions in the country. We, therefore, congratulate Sir Pheroze Sethna on the able, illuminating, well reasoned and sound speech (a departure from usual practice) which he delivered as chairman of the Central Bank of India at its annual meeting on Thursday. The Imperial Bank of India is comfortably quiet about the monetary and financial conditions in the country. The authorities of the exchange banks have no interest in expressing their opinion on various problems. Hence it has fallen to the lot of the principal, sound and growing Indian Bank to play the role of the Big Five in England.

Sir Pheroze Sethna has touched most important questions which are awaiting decisions and which are going to affect the welfare of the people for years to come with ability which is rare and boldness which is remarkable. It is not possible to compare his speech with that of either Mr. Reginald McKenna or Mr. Walter Leafe, but as it is, it is the best and soundest we have had. Referring to the Report of the Currency Commission, Sir Pheroze Sethna has definitely and convincingly set forth a case for an effective gold standard. His arguments are as sound as they are practical and he sums up the real scientific opinion in the country when he says: "However nothing short of a genuine gold standard will satisfy the country.....No one can deny that the gold bullion standard will fail to inspire confidence." Sir Pheroze is neither a faddist nor a mere theorist, he is a sound businessman with practical experience and in close touch with the banking and commercial world and we ask Sir Basil to attach due importance to this opinion. It is extremely gratifying to note that the chairman of the Central Bank of India is sound on almost all the questions. Sir Pheroze is unequivocally in favour of 1s-4d rate, and he sounds a note of warning to the Government that if this rate is not adopted serious consequences would follow. In his demand for 1s-4d. Sir Pheroze is in "good company", but he is not unmindful of the fact that the ratio controversy has thrown into the background the important questions of the standard and the Central Bank. He is right when he says that the mind of the public has been so completely engrossed in the question of the ratio that little attention has been paid to the Central Bank. It is a matter of regret that the public has not yet realized the importance of the Reserve Bank. The necessity of creating a Central Reserve Bank for concentrating the control of currency and credit in one institution is now admitted on all hands, but the real question is whether this object should be achieved by creating a new Reserve Bank or by transforming the Imperial Bank of India into a Central Bank. There is no reason why the Imperial Bank of India should not be transformed into a Central Reserve Bank. But the question has gone beyond the limit of mere discussion. The Government are determined to establish a Reserve Bank, and we understand that premises for the Calcutta and Bombay offices are being hired and the staff is being recruited and account books are being printed. If this is a fact we venture to submit that our legislature is meant only for ornamentation. Sir Basil Blackett thinks that his word is law and without consulting the public and the legislature he is moving in the matter. It should be made clear that we do want a Central Reserve Bank, but not on the lines suggested by the Government. It may be emphasized that the gold bullion standard with the Reserve Bank will introduce a machinery which will be used for manipulating our monetary and financial system on a larger and more comprehensive scale against the interests of the country than has been done in the past. The so-called Gold Standard Currency and Reserve Bank Bill should be very carefully considered and scrutinised because behind that Bill there is much more than our legislators and businessmen generally see. We hope Sir Pheroze's suggestion that the Bill should not be rushed through hastily will be accepted by the Government.

Sir Pheroze Sethna thinks that by creating the Reserve Bank and entering into an agreement with the Imperial Bank on the terms proposed in the Bill, the indigenous banks will receive a death blow. Frankly we do not share this fear. There is ample room for indigenous banks. The chairman of the Central Bank of India wants that the whole capital of the Reserve Bank should be offered to the scheduled banks. This demand is extravagant. We are entirely against offering any capital to the Imperial Bank of India in preference to the public. The whole capital should be offered to the Indian public and each share should be of Rs-100, fully paid up, and no individual or corporate body should hold more than five shares. If this condition is fulfilled and if no concessions are given to the Imperial Bank of India, the fear entertained by Sir Pheroze disappears. We must safeguard against giving powers into the hands of these banks. We do not want to entrust our monetary and financial policy into the hands of these banks, and in the larger interests of the country these banks —including the Imperial Bank of India— should be given neither concession nor privilege, but all of them should be treated on a footing of equality. We are glad to note that the necessity for sound banking legislation and reform is now appreciated in all quarters. We wish to suggest that without jeopardising the rights of shareholders some provision should be made by the legislature to protect banking institutions from vexatious litigation, because the smooth working of banking institutions depends upon public confidence, which is liable to be shaken by any ill-founded rumour. It was reported that the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India were to call a meeting of the bankers in Bombay to consider the question of the Institute of Bankers, but it seems that as yet nothing has been done. It is time that action was taken in this direction. It may also be pointed out that the legislature should stipulate that most of the responsible posts in the Reserve Bank should be filled by Indians, and for this purpose at least 25 to 40 young Indians should at once be recruited and sent to London or New York for training so that they may return within two years.

(Continued from Column 6.)

read into the very legitimate scepticism which prevails in this country in regard to the Agreement I desire on its part to depreciate the work of the Habibullah Deputation. There is no such desire. On the contrary, India is well aware of the difficulties it had to contend against.

WHY 1S. 6D. RATIO RUINOUS TO INDIA.

(BY M. P. GANDHI.)

I.

(The following essay written for the "Bombay Chronicle" Essay Competition was adjudged to be the second best by the judges.)

The currency of almost all the countries of the world was driven away from its moorings by the last world-war; and India, though not an actual participator in the war, was no exception to this rule. It is now more than eight years since the close of the war, but yet there is no stability and most of the countries are far from their cherished ideal of having a real and effective Gold Standard.

The Gold Exchange Standard of Indian currency was also put to a severe test during the period of the war, and it collapsed. Consequently, the Babington-Smith Committee was appointed in 1919 to examine the effect of the war on Indian currency and to advise in regard to the future. The majority of this Committee were in favour of re-establishing the stabilify of exchange which had been overthrown by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver and by the divorce of sterling from gold and they recommended stablisation of exchange at 2s. gold. Mr. Dadiba Dalal, a Bombay financier, who was the only Indian member on the Committee, wrote an able minute of dissent but the Government neglected it, accepted the recommendations of the majority and took prompt steps to reach the 2s. gold. Events have proved that Mr. Dadiba Dalal was indubitably right and the majority wrong. To maintain the exchange at 2s. Government had to sell Reverse Council Bills. The experiment proved a ghastly failure and the sale of these Bills resulted in an appalling loss of about Rs. 50 crores to our Government and in indirect heavy losses to our agriculture, commerce and industries. The only consolation to the people for all this was a belated admission by the Government that it was an unfortunate mistake. The rupee could not be stabilised at 2s. but went crumbling down to 11 1|4d. gold in August, 1921. Ever since 1921 the Government professing that they were doing nothing, have been trying to rig up exchange to a higher and higher level by various manipulations, notably the contraction of currency, in utter disregard of its disastrous consequences on our industries and agriculture. Representative public commercial organisations and experts like Prof. Jevons repeatedly urged the Government to stabilise the exchange at 1s. 4d. and the opportunity occurred in 1922, 1923, and 1924 but the Government refused to take any action. In 1924 it was felt that the time was ripe for India to set her house in order and as a result the Royal Commission was appointed in August 1925 to examine our present currency system and to make recommendations. The question of the ratio for the stabilisation of the rupee in relation to gold has lately come into prominence as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the subject in their report which was published in last August, and in view of the fact that it would have to be ultimately decided in the Legislative Assembly.

The Commission, as is well known, have a majority report and a dissenting minute by Sir Purshotamdas. The majority of the Royal Commissioners recommend the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. while Sir Purshotamdas in his dissenting minute recommends in favour of 1s. 4d. a ratio which obtained for 20 years from 1898 to 1917. We will now examine closely the validity of the reasons on which the Majority base their recommendation for stabilising the rupee at 1s. 6d. and point out how it is erroneous, unsupported by the logic of facts and ruinous to the best interests of India.

WHY 18D. IS RECOMMENDED.

The chief reasons given in support of the Commission's recommendation for stabilising the rupee at 1s. 6d. are:—(1) that it is "de facto" rate, (2) that on the basis of this rate the prices, wages and contracts in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and (3) consequently that any change in the ratio would mean a difficult period of readjustment involving widespread economic disturbance and therefore by stabilising at this rate the least injury will be done to all the interests in India.

The most superficial investigation of the arguments advanced by the Commission in support of their recommendaton will reveal them to be inconclusive. The theoretical argument that 1s. 6d. rate of exchange has been arrived at by relative changes in price levels would have been valid and entitled to some consideration if the rate of exchange had been left to be operated by the free play of economic forces without interference. This, as is notorious, and as will presently be shown, has not been the case. It is all too well-known that the 1s. 6d. ratio has been attained and maintained arbitrarily by a steady de-

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Notes of the Day.

Mum's The Word.

In the House of Commons when Anglo-Russian relations were debated yesterday and the misadventure of the Baldwin Government about that bullying Note of theirs to the Soviet came up for scathing comment, Sir Austen Chamberlain had to content himself with a pious lament that the Soviet reply had "missed the point." He talked a great deal about the British anxiety for peace and about Britain's duty "to take a wider view of her own international situation" but he was unable to meet the argument of even that Labour Imperialist, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who accused the Baldwin Government of embarking on a "mischievous and subversive" propaganda against Russia. The Imperialist in him made him remark, however, that had he been in power he would have long ago sent the Soviet a Note "less stiff in language but stiffer in substance." The rank and file of Labourites are hardly likely to agree with this view of their leader in Parliament but about one fact everybody in British political circles appears to be agreed and that is that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues have badly bungled the whole business of the Note to the Soviet. Mum's the word, therefore, about all this and Lord Grey, another Imperialist, came to the rescue of the Baldwin Government in the House of Lords when the subject came up also there, and suggested it was "inexpedient" to follow up with a reply the Soviet's answer to the British Government.

The Military Octopus.

The Commander-in-Chief made one of his rare appearances in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday to inform the members that by sending out Indian troops to China the public exchequer in India had made a saving and that as regards retrenchment on the Army expenditure he for one considered that the limit of fifty crores set down by the Inchcape Committee was only a "pious aspiration." The remark should be a warning to the popular representatives how vigilantly they must pursue the task of asking for radical retrenchment. Sir William Birdwood indicated that he would set his face against any further retrenchment when he said: "We have come absolutely to the minimum as regards men and equipment and we cannot take a man off." All attempts on the popular side to insist on a reduction in the strength of the Army will be, it is clear, resisted. The military octopus is to continue and the crushing burden on the Indian tax-payer will not be lightened even by a few lakhs, because Sir William Birdwood appears anxious to press for more funds for the Army, to make proposals for the "comforts of troops" and for increasing the fighting strength "as soon as the finances improved." The popular representatives must strenuously fight against this attempt to increase the expenditure on the Army. They must press for the Indianisation of its higher ranks. An army officered by Indians, an Army of which the British troops will not form a part, will not cost even one-third of the present expenditure.

A Saving to India.

As regards the Commander-in-Chief's remark that the despatch of Indian troops to China meant a saving to India, we would ask whether it is a self-respecting kind of saving which pre-supposes that Indian soldiers can be hired out as mercenaries by the War Office. As it is, the British Parliament, if it chooses to, can with its Conservative majority saddle this expense of sending out Indian troops for service in China on India herself by simply passing a resolution to that effect. By the way, when Sir William Birdwood remarks that he had received offers for service in China from many people in India, does he know that there is always a section of people in this country only too willing to exhibit its sycophancy while the main portion of the population holds aloof in sheer disgust? This disgust is being echoed by the popular representatives in the Assembly. Their right to know for what exact purpose the Indian troops are being utilised in China is treated with contempt in the official replies to the questions they put. Dewan Chamanlal, for example, received yesterday an answer which only quibbled over the words "garrison duties." If using Indian troops for "defensive purposes" means using them for "garrison duties" does the nature of these duties include service beyond the confines of the International Settlement? Sir Austen Chamberlain admits that British troops are posted a little outside these limits. So may the Indian troops. Then what is the use of telling us that they are in China for purely defensive purposes?

The Reason Why.

In an exhaustive and spirited defence of the work of the Habibullah Deputation at a public lecture at Lucknow Mr. Srinivasa Sastri took occasion to ask why there was in India "an element of suspicion about the spirit of cordiality and friendship" with which the Indian Delegation was received in South Africa. Mr. Sastri is mistaken in his belief that public opinion in India is in any doubt about the nature of the reception accorded to him and his colleagues when in that country. It is quite willing to recognise that on the part of General Hertzog and his friends there is a welcome change for the better in their outlook upon the Indian question, and it freely admits that the Agreement arrived at by the Habibullah Deputation was the "best possible" in the circumstances. But it is not prepared to overlook the "danger points" to which Mahatma Gandhi referred in his analysis of the achievements of the Deputation. Public opinion in India is naturally sceptical about the possibility of the Die-hard White settlers agreeing to come into line with the changed policy of the Hertzog Government and it is bound to view with a critical eye how far in Natal the educational and other opportunities promised to Indians will be made available to them in such a manner and measure as will immediately satisfy them.

Natal's Attitude.

The Agreement itself mentions that under the Constitution of South Africa the Union Government cannot interfere with provincial legislatures and the relief the Indians hope to obtain in Natal as a result of the findings of the Commission which is promised to them to inquire into their sanitary and housing conditions will depend very largely on the attitude of the Legislature of Natal. There is, moreover, not a word in the Agreement about the political status or rights of Indians. Mr. Sastri ought, therefore, easily to understand why India remains critical in her attitude over the Agreement, although she is fully grateful to her representatives for the up-hill fight they put up so bravely. Mr. Sastri must not

(Continued in Column 5).

REVISION OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

NOT TO EXCEED 25 PER CENT OF PROFITS.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revision of land revenue assessmest under closer regudion by statute is published and reveals conflicting views of the members on major issues.

The six official members have submitted a Joint Minute of dissent, and Mr. Anderson has submitted a separate minute of dissent.

Messrs. Shivdasani, Shinde, Dalvi, Bedrekar, Pradhan and Patil have signed the report subject to minutes of dissent; while Mr. R. G. Soman and Rao Sahib D. P. Desai express their inability to sign the report and submit a minute of dissent.

IS REVENUE TAX OR RENT?

In June 1924 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to consider the question of bringing the process of revision of land revenue assessment under closer regulation by statute, as suggested by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919 and to report on the nature and form of legislation that should be undertaken towards that end. The Hon'ble the Revenue Member of the Executive Council was appointed Chairman and the other members of teh Committee consisted of 7 officials and 14 non-officials. The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta acted as Chairman of the Committee up to 23rd May 1925. From the 6th June Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who was appointed Acting Revenue Member, acted as Chairman till he gave over charge to Sir Chunilal on the 18th September. He was, however, subsequently appointed as member and Chairman of the Committee in place of the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the permanent Revenue Member.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Committee's Report gives a historical sketch of the system of land tenure and land revenue in the Presidency and has a chapter on the system of land revenue in Madras, the Punjab and Burma. Much of the work of the Committee was devoted to the question of the amendment of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code which deals with the conditions applicable to the revisions of assessment. The Committee carefully considered the proposal that rental value should form the basis of assessment in revision settlements. Most of the non-official witnesses had expressed their opinion that the land revenue assessment should be based on the net profits of cultivation and this view was shared by several members of the Committee. The Committee by the casting vote of the Chairman decided that it was not possible either to define net profits or to calculate with any accuracy the different items included in the cost of production. After carefully considering various suggestions, the Committee have resolved by a majority to recommend that the section be amended as follows:—

"In revising the assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the profits of cultivation. The settlement officer shall take into account the following factors:—

(i) the state of communications during the previous settlements,

(ii) the proximity of markets,

(iii) the trend of prices,

(iv) the general economic conditions and history of the tract,

(v) the results of crop experiments, and

(vi) rental value.

In order to ascertain the rental value the real rents paid in open competition by tenants to landlords during five years immediately preceding the revision settlement, excluding years of abnormal prices, shall be taken into consideration."

It will be observed that the Committee have decided to restrict this clause to agricultural lands only.

The Committee introduced the expression "profits of cultivation" in place of the term "profits of agriculture" at the instance of certain members of the Committee, who thought that it was more definite.

SCRUTINY OF RENTS.

The Committee wish to emphasise two points, viz., (1) that the greatest care should be taken in scrutinising the record of rents and that all rents which do not represent actual payment made by 'bona fide' tenants to their landlords should be excluded from the consideration of the settlement officer and (2) that that officer should be very chary of drawing any conclusions from rental figures, unless there is a considerable number of genuine rents in the group of villages, for which he has to fix the assessment. The Committee recommend that such rents should be ordinarily examined for five normal years immediately preceding the year in which the revision settlement enquiries are being made. They think that a shorter period would not provide sufficient material for the settlement officer to form any conclusion, while a longer period would render verification difficult or impossible. The Committee are of opinion that those five years should not include any abnormal years. This is in accordance with the present practice which the Committee desire to embody in the law.

The Committee were unable to make any recommendation on the question of fixing a maximum percentage of the rental value as the assessment which the State was entitled to take. The Committee, however, by a majority recommend that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation, i.e., the gross profits less all the expenses incurred in deriving those profits.

Discussing the limit of enhancement of assessment, the Committee are strongly of the opinion that no sentimental objection should be allowed to stand in the way of a legitimate and fair increase of the State's revenue from land assessment in order to satisfy the growing needs of the nation building departments, while maintaining the administrative departments at their present high standard of efficiency. The Committee accept the general principle that the State is entitled to a fair share in unearned increment from land and that it is in the interests of the community as a whole to profit by such unearned increments. It is moreover a well-known fact that the presidency is unevenly assessed and it is very desirable to eliminate existing anomalies and inequalities of assessment as soon as possible and the Committee are consequently averse from recommending a lower rate of enhancement than now exists for those parts of the Presidency which are not yet bearing their full share of assessment. They therefore recommend that the limit of enhancement be fixed by statute at an all round rate of 25 per cent. making no distinction between groups, villages or holdings in the case of all talukas which have had their settlements already revised for a second time. But in the case of those talukas which have not yet undergone a second revision the Committee recommend that the prevailing rates of assessment should be applied when the settlements are next revised in order to bring them into line with the rest.

Equally important, says the Report, is the question of the period of settlement, upon which there is a great diversity of opinion. The Committee does not see sufficient reason to justify any departure from the existing period of settlement in the Presidency proper and Sind. The Committee recommend also that improvements should be permanently exempted from assessment.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On the question of the appointment of a standing advisory committee of the Legislative Council to examine all revision settlement proposals, official and non-official opinion was divided into opposite camps. The official evidence was absolutely opposed to the creation of any such committee. The official witnesses were satisfied with the prevailing practice of consulting local cultivators in the initial stages of a revision settlement enquiry, and it was contended that the revision of a revenue settlement was one of the executive functions of Government which could not be delegated to a purely legislative body like the Legislative Council, the more so that such a body must from its very nature be swayed by political considerations and bound to be influenced by the demands of the agricultural electorate, which returns the majority of its members and whose interests lie naturally in the direction of opposing any form of additional contribution to the State. Moreover, even if the non-official members of the proposed Committee were men with a wide personal knowledge of agricultural matters. That knowledge could only be in respect of the areas with which they were themselves familiar.

FINAL VOICE IN COUNCIL.

The report of the Committee says that the Committee have given careful consideration to these arguments but think that the ob-

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"IF I WERE IN POWER."

MR. MACDONALD CONDEMNS CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

DEBATE ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Anglo-Russian relations were debated in the House of Commons on the initiative of the Liberal Member Sir Archibald Sinclair who moving the reduction of vote declared, that during the past two years Britain's trade with Russia had been greater than that with China. He thought that the last few words of the Soviet Note offered opportunity for improving Anglo-Russian relations and laying the foundations of world peace.

BELATED NOTE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald accused the Conservatives of embarking on a mischievous and subversive propaganda, which if adopted by Russia against us, would not be tolerated by the Labour Government. He declared that if he had been in office the Note would have been sent to Russia long before 1927, and if that note would have been less stiff in language than Sir A. Chamberlain's, it would have been stiffer in substance. He agreed that no country would tolerate foreign interference in its own affairs, but there should be discrimination between legitimate and illegitimate causes of complaint.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENCE.

Sir A. Chamberlain denied that he had allowed matters to drift. On the other hand he had made more than one specific protest against specific acts of the Soviet Government, but had not received satisfaction. He cited the utterance of Mr. Snowden to the effect that Bolshevik activities were directed mainly against Britain and that anti-British rising in China was deliberately due to Bolshevik inspiration. Sir A. Chamberlain asked if anybody could possibly contend, that what the Soviet had done and were doing was not in clear contravention of solemn engagements. He agreed with Sir A. Sinclair, that when the trade agreement was signed by Mr. Lloyd George's Government, it was not expected that conditions would be kept, but we were entitled to anticipate that in reasonable time, the engagements would be implemented and henceforth kept. But they had never been on the Soviet side. The question now was, how long we were going to entertain diplomatic relations with a country which abused them.

Sir A. Chamberlain declared that Britain had to take a wider view than her own international situation. He stated that the British foreign policy was directed at eliminating all influences subversive of the peace of Europe and the world, and whatever provocation or whatever their own interests, they could not have sudden breach between Britain and Russia without repercussions on the whole European situation. Hence he had urged upon the Government patience and forbearance in the face of unparalleled provocation, but he realised that there were limits beyond which patience could not be carried. He declared that the Soviets' reply missed the point, inasmuch as Britain did not attempt to interfere with the Soviets within their own boundaries, but demanded that their policy should conform to the comity of nations. It was not mere verbal acceptance we expected or could accept, and Government reserved the right to judge the expediency of any step which they might contemplate and the moment when it should be taken. He thought that before proceeding to any extremity, it was right to call attention of the world to the seriousness of the complaints they made, and to give the Soviet one more opportunity to conform their conduct to the ordinary rules of international life and comity.

The Liberal motion was rejected by 271 votes to 146.—Reuter.

IMPARTIAL AND NEUTRAL TROOPS.

SIR. A. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS POLICY IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Quiet conditions continue in the international settlement in Shaghai and defensive precautions are described as adequate and complete. Accommodation for the defense force has already been erected by Chinese workmen. Sir A. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons in explaining the position of troops at points actually outside the settlement boundaries emphasised yesterday that the right to protect the lives of nationals involved the right to place protectors where such object could be achieved. The Foreign Secretary took occasion to repent that the action of the British troops in Shanghai will continue to be governed by policy of complete impartiality and neutrality as between contending Chinese forces. It is understood that Mr. O'Malley who has been conducting negotiations with Chen is returning to Peking to resume his duties at the British Legation there. Teichman, Chinese Secretary of the legation who accompanied Mr. O'Malley to Hankow will remain in order to elaborate details of agreement.—B. O. W.

HELP TO COLLIERY SUFFERERS

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of sufferers from the colliery disasters at Cum and Bilsthrope to which a London newspaper has already subscribed two-thousand guineas.—Reuter.

HONOUR TO INDIAN MUSICIAN.

INVITED TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

MR. DULIP KUMAR POY INTERVIEWED

A welcome addition to Friday's performance at the Excelsior Theatre when the eclebrated Challopadhyayas appeared again before the Bombay audience ater a lapse of about five months, was the musical demonstration by Mr. Dulip Kumar Roy, a friend of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and the son of famous Bengal dramatist.

Mr. Dulip Kumar Roy is well known as a successful Indian musician and a student of Indian music and has been in Europe and other Western countries for a considerable time. He is sailing by s.s. "Naldera" to-day to Europe en route to America on special invitation.

Interviewed on the eve of his departure by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" this celebrated Indian musician said:

"Since my return to India from Europe in the year 1922, I have been travelling throughout one country to collect all the available data in Indian music and formulate new lines along which reform in music should take place. I have recently been invited to the Western Continent by such cultured men as Romain Roland and George Dohammel to demonstrate Indian music to the West, for, they say Europe has learnt from the lessen of the last war that she has not the monopoly of wisdom in the realm of Art, thought and culture."

Asked as to how he was received in the European society during his last stay there, he observed that he had been deeply impressed by the openness of mind in the Westerners, when he delivered series of lectures with demonstrations in the various countries like Switzerland, Australia, Czeko-Slovakia, France and elsewhere.

"Is it on any particular mission that you are now sailing abroad" asked our representative.

In reply Mr. Roy informed our representative that what made him to decide upon the present voyage, was the invitation that he received a few months back from Mr. Eddison, the celebrated Scientist of America, who sought his presence there to copy in his latest gramaphone plates selection of Indian music, and he had also promised to arrange for concerts etc. His present tour abroad might last for well about an year. He will visit Riveira, Spain, France, Germany, from the last of which country he had been invited by the Foreign Office to deliver a course of lecture on Indian music.

He has received special invitation to visit Greece, whose ancient tradition, art and culture still occupy a very high place in history, to partake in an inter-national musical festival to be celebrated in Athens. After this continental tour he will proceed to America and will return to England before embarking for his mother country 'via' China and Japan.

One of my principal objects" said the musician, "in undertaking the present extensive tour, is to raise the status of Indian Music not only in our country, but in the eyes of cultured section of the Western public." He then concluded:

"I do not labour under any illusion about our music receiving wide appreciation among the masses of the countries I am going to visit, but a great deal of lasting work can in my opinion be done through explaining the outlook of our music into the new culture in the West, for this will facilitate a better understanding between the East and the West."

Before taking leave of Dulip Kumar, our representative wished him a 'bon voyage' and success in the mission that he has undertaken.

TRAGEDY OF BID FOR SPEED.

LATE "DAREDEVIL" PARRY THOMAS

LONDON, March 3.

"Daredevil" Parry Thomas was the idol of crowds at Brooklands, where tens of thousands gasped in amazement at his consummate nerve in manoeuvring the car at two miles minute and his unerring judgment in passing the packed field of competitors. He was to-day making his fourth attempt to recapture the record made by Major Campbell on 4th February. He had just turned to make a return journey when the car made a tremendous skid and offside wheel flew to the sea. The car turned complete somersault righted itself and bursting into flames went backwards quarter of a mile on three wheels till it finally overturned and was completely destroyed. Horrified officials and spectators rushed to the help of the motorist and found his body covered with blood and head practically severed. He was apparently killed instantaneously. It was necessary to break the legs to extricate the body from the wreckage.

It is believed that the accident was due to the rupture of the driving chain when the car was travelling at 160 miles an hour. The chain flew off with a terrific force, smashed the windscreen and wrapped itself round Thomas' neck practically decapitating him. —Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The second reading of Indian Navy Bill will be taken up in the House of Commons on 9th March.—Reuter.

A POPULAR SUCCESS.

CUT MOTIONS ON IRRIGATION WORKS.

DEBATE ON SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

In the Bombay Council on Friday debate centred round the question of the construction of Irrigation Works especially on the Sukkur Barrage Scheme Out of the 53 motions tabled on this head, seven cut motions were gone-through during the day.

A heat debated ensued on the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. Mr. G. I. Patel's first motion of cut of Rs. 55,000 from Rs. 5,55,000 budgeted for Irrigation Works was withdrawn, as also the second motion for reduction of Rs. 5,51,000 out of Rs. 30,51,000 provided under the head "C, Works" was also withdrawn. The third motion of cut of Rs. 10 lakhs on the expenditure of Rs. 24,04,000 on special tools and plant was declared lost.

GENERAL MEMBER IN PHILOSOPHER'S ROLE

Friday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were characterised by the absence of any division. This was the first day ever since the session opened, on which not a single division was pressed.

The day being marked by discussion on the construction of irrigation works, and especially the Sukkar Barrage Scheme, there was a fair attendance in the gallery for distinguished guests. His Excellency the Governor was seen in his special gallery for some time in the afternoon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, was prominent among the distinguished visitors.

The most sparkling performance of the day was the very splendid debate contributed by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram on a cut motion under "Land Revenue" head. Mr. Jairamdas has all the promises of a forceful debator. Instead of beating about the bush, he at once comes to the point and hits hard.

Mr. Mir Mohamed, (Karachi City) with his vehement Urdu speeches, was off and on the enlivening the otherwise hum drum proceedings of the day. He had brought two prices of stones all the way from Sukkar to prove to the House, by means of practical demonstration, how the money was being wasted on the Sukkar Barrage scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member of the Bombay Government was, indeed, in his element on Friday. He has got a fighting style of argumentation, but it displeases none. During the course of the debate on the Sukkar Barrage Scheme he assumed, for a while, the role of the philosopher when he opined that people always lived and learnt. The House had to signify their ungrudging appreciation of this unsolicited piece of philosophy by means of an unproarious laughter.

Under the head "Land Revenue" there were 59 motions of which 19 had to be cancelled for want of time. Of the 53 cut motions in connection with the construction of irrigation works three are motions for the token cut of a rupee. Only seven cuts were gone through by the time the House rose for the day. Mr. Noor Mohamad's motion asking the total omission of an item of expenditure amounting to Rs. 50,000 on Fuleli Canals Works, was allowed to pass with the connvince of the general member.

A heated debate ensued on the Sukkar Barrage Scheme in general, which is expected to continue even on Saturday with unabated vigor and poignancy.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon and proceeded with the cut motion of Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, asking the reduction of Rs. 7 lakhs in the expenditure on "Land Revenue." The President had allowed one hour more for the debate on cut motions, under Land Revenue head in view of the fact that the House had to sit one hour less on Tuesday in order to facilitate the attendance of the members at the Government House Garden Party. Before the proceedings commenced one more member Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary to Development Department, was duly sworn in.

The Leader of the House informed that Friday, Saturday and one more hour on Monday next would be taken up for the discussion on "Sukkur Barrage." The President further informed that he had purposely held back the day's interpellations in order to facilitate the discussion on cut motions.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ALLOWED.

Referring to the point of order raised by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, the President told that he had gone through the Council reports and had come to a conclusion that general discussion on lump cuts could take place as it had done in the past. In some cases the reports were conflicting, however, it was obvious that a discussion of that kind was allowed by his illustrious proiecessors.

CUT IN "LAND REVENUE."

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai at the outset expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion, provided Government promised to bring about retrenchment to the tune of a lakh of rupees.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson continued his reply to the criticism levelled by the members on opposition side against the land revenue policy of the Government. He was often interrupted in his unconvincing defence of the Government policy.

SITUATION IN SIND.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (Eastern Sind) contributed a very smart debate to the general discussion on the cut motion. It was a well-known principle, the speaker continued, that "Ignorance of law is no excuse." It was similarly assumed in the case of Government officials that they had to be in close touch with what transpired in the departments under their jurisdiction. The speaker further contended that the Press note issued by the Government a few days ago, was rather extraordinary especially in the case of Sind. It appeared that the Bombay Government had no control over the grants of remission or suspension for Sind. He informed that there were two or three villages in his province, which were extremely hard hit. He was putting before the House the opinion of the Taluka Agricultural Development Association when he said that the famine-stricken villages were not properly dealt with by the local authorities. The yield of crops in most of the villages was extremely poor and still the Government had refused to grant any remission to those villages. The speaker made a specific reference to the village "308A." The zemindars in that vilage had been cultivating American cotton for good many years. The yield of cotton per acre during the present year was only a mound and, yet that was the village that had been refused remission by local authorities. Mr. Jairamdas argued that if Government were not in a position just then to throw any light upon the state of affairs in Sind, they should hold further enquiries in the afflicted areas.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and Mr. Mir Mohemad further criticised the land revenue policy of Government. The latter suggested some cut in the extravagant expenditure that was incurred by Government on the pay of big officials. It was extraordinary, the speaker went on, that India, the poorest country in the world, should pay tallest salaries to high Government officials.

In his reply Rao Saheb D. P. Desai maintained that he was not at all convinced by the argument advanced by the Settlements Commissioner.

After the Hon. Mr. G. I. Patel had made his reply, the President announced that time for discussion was over and he would, therefore, like to put the grant to vote. The grant was consequently put to vote and declared carried by a majority of votes. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai's cut motion was obviously lost in view of the fact that the original grant was carried.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General member of the Bombay Government, rose to make a demand for Rs. 2,01,95,000 for capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency under the head "55-construction of Irrigation works not charged to revenue". The total budget estimate for the year under this head for Sind and the Deccan together was Rs. 2,47,64,000 against the current year's grant of Rs. 2,49,91,000. Moving the demand the speaker said:—

This amount is made up of:—a Rs. 2,27,72,000 (including interest) for the L.B. & C.C. project; and (b) Rs. 19,92,000 for works other than the L.B. & C.C. in Sind and Presidency proper.

The total demand for the L. B. & C. C. project was originally Rs. 2,52,72,000, but has been reduced, as in the current year, by Rs. 25 lakhs on account of probable savings. The reasons for the variations between the ensuing and current year's Budget are explained in the Blue Book and need not therefore refer to them here.

I would like to say a few words about the present financial position of the L. B. & C. C. scheme.

The chief items of excess are:—

(1) Customs duty—Rs. 55 lakhs.

This includes Rs. 17 1/2 lakhs for customs tariff on unfabricated steel, iron bars, etc. and Rs. 37 1/2 lakhs for duty on machinery.

(2) Rectangulation, Rs. 10 lakhs.

(3) Inclusion of an additional area of 1,14,000 acres of excellent land in the Tand Bago Taluka in the command of the project, Rs. 9 1/2 lakhs.

(4) Extra cost of land acquisition, Rs. 49 1/2 lakhs, and

(5) Additional expenditure on excavating distributaries on the Rohri and Right Bank Canal system, Rs. 135 1/2 lakhs.

ESTIMATES BASED ON GENERAL INFORMATION.

Honourable Members will understand that no project estimate for a system of canals covering thousands of square miles can possibly be prepared in sufficient detail to be used as a construction estimate. In a scheme of this magnitude expenditure cannot work out exactly according to project estimates which had necessarily to be based on general information. Working estimates based on close contour surveys will, of course, show that there are excesses on certain items which are counterbalanced partly or wholly by savings on others. In the present case, the major portion of the excess I have referred to will be set off by savings aggregating about Rs. 2 crores.

Mr. Noor Muhamed (Hyderabad District) raised the first voice of protest against the extravagant expenditure on the Sakkar Barrage Scheme. He laid emphasis upon multiparious difficulties that the scheme had created in the way of Zemindars of Sind. He requested the Government to realize the conditions on the spot and not ruin the people by a

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DEFLATION OF 30 CRORES

AGRICULTURISTS MULCTED OF CRORES OF RUPEES.

MILITARY BURDEN CAUSE OF INDIA'S POVERTY.

SIR BASIL'S REPLY TO BUDGET DEBATE.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

The galleries were packed to-day, when the Assembly met to continue the general discussion on the budget. The question time took about half an hour and the best part of it was spent in questions and supplementary questions by Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Chaudhari Moyamed Ismail Khan in regard to the rioting near Barisal.

The Home Member said Government has not received a report of the occurrence in full. According to the official report the casuality list was twelve killed and seven wounded.

The President suggested to Chaudhari Mahomed Ismail Khan, who had given notice of an adjournment motion on the subject, to move his friends in the Bengal Legislative Council to raise a discussion on the subject as it would be more appropriate.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

At question time, to-day, in the Assembly, Dewan Chamanlal asked: (A) Will Government state whether the following resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1921: The Army in India should not as a rule be employed for service outside India's external frontiers except for purely defensive purposes or with the previous consent of the Governor-General-in-Council in very grave emergencies, provided that this should not preclude, the appointment on garrison duty overseas of India's troops at the expense of His Majesty's Government with the consent of the Government of India? (B) Will Government state whether Sir Godfrey Bell accepted this resolution on behalf of Government? (C) Will Government state whether the defence of Shanghai is considered by the military authorities to mean the defence of India? (D) Will Government state whether service in the Shanghai Defence Force is reckoned by the Military authorities as garrison duty in the terms of the above resolutions?

The Army Secretary replied: (A) The Honourable Member has quoted the terms of the resolution correctly, except that the words the appointment on garrison duty should be employment on garrison duties. (B) Yes. (C) The Honourable Member seems to me, Sir, to be inviting an expression of opinion. The resolution, however, makes no mention of defence of India but speaks of purely defensive purposes and it is clear from the speech of the mover as well as from the discussion that the words did not mean defence of India but purely defensive as opposed to aggressive purposes. As has repeatedly been stated the purpose for which the troops have been despatched to Shanghai is purely defensive. (D) Service in the Shanghai Defense Force might be described as garrison duties but the term was interpreted in the discussion as meaning continuous garrison duties and therefore this part of the resolution can hardly be said to apply.

INDIANS IN GERMANY.

Mr. Muktar Singh asked: (A) Are Government aware that Indians are being used as animals in a circus in Germany? The number of Indians, who are so employed in Germany and other places in Europe? (B) Will Government be pleased to state when and how a passport to these Indians was granted? (C) Were Government appraised of the fact at the time of granting the passport that Indians were being taken outside India for being used like animals in a circus? (D) Will Government be pleased to state who applied for the passports of the Indians taken outside British India for the use of show in foreign countries? (E) Is there any truth in the statement made in the Press that Rs. 25,000 were deposited as security with the Government of India for the safety of Indians at the time of taking them outside India. (F) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that Indians are being used as animals in circuses of foreign countries, if so, will Government be pleased to state the steps taken to stop this practice?

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied: I presume the Honourable Member bases his question on the sensational articles which appeared in the Press some months ago, regarding the exhibition given by Indians in Berlin under the direction of Mr. Hagenbeck. The allegations made were fully dealt with in a 'communique' issued on the 1st December.—Free Press.

Sir Walter Wilson initiated the general discussion on the budget to-day.

Sir Walter Wilson congratulated the Finance Member on having taken the risk in the abolition of the Provincial contributions, though temporarily.

MR. CHETTY'S CRITICISM.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty criticised the manner in which the Budget had been compiled.

"A TRAGEDY—NOT ROMANCE"

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas congratulated Mr. Haig, the official member from Bombay, on his faithful representation of Bombay's photest against the Meston Settlement, but regretted his criticism of unofficial members was in excess of his duties. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas explained why the elected and the nominated members differed so fundamentally. It was because the former owed their allegiance to the electors and the country while the latter owing their seats to nomination were restricted in their freedom and subject to certain discipline. Referring to provincial contributions, he said those gifts were such as neither the giver could give nor the taker accept. As a result of the currency policy of the Government of India the provinces and the agriculturists were mulcted of crores of rupees and given paltry sums in return. He cited Sir David Barber, a former Finance Member of the Government of India to prove that the people lost as much as the Government gained by any appreciation of the rupee. Sir Purshottamdas characterised it as a tragedy and not romance which lay behind the so-called prosperous budget and cited from Mr. Mckenna from his speech to the Midland Bank to show htat the deflation of over thirty crores was doing India grievous injury in her present conditions and had no other object than to prop up the ratio.

PT. MALAVIYA'S CONFESSION.

Pandit Malaviya after congratulating Mr. M. C. Raja on his maiden speech, referred to the statement that internal communal troubles also warrant the present strength of the army, and said: "I confess we have not tackled adequately this Hindu-Muslim question.

The Pandit next referring to the question of the rupee rato said: I have endeavoured in my own way to understand this question and have come to the conclusion after much study that one shilling and four pence is the right ratio for the country and that one and six leads to great disaster of the country. I ask however my Hon. friend, the Finance Member to take it from me that it is not a settled fact."

"I hope that every member who feels interested in the welfare of this country as I am sure they do—will give this matter most solemn consideration and arrive at proper conclusion."

CAUSE OF INDIA'S POVERTY.

Mr. S. N. Haji first said that the poverty of India was due to the huge military expenditure and inadequate attention paid by Government to the nation-building departments. Government had done nothing towards the development of the inustries of the country.

Mr. Haji Chandhay Muhammad Ismail Khan asked for extension of facilities to Haj pilgrims.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar said that outstanding impression left by the Budget was that in no respect was Indian point of view kept. Out of the next expenditure of 105 only 31 cores were subject to the vote of the House. The part of good Budget was the extent to which it contributed to the greatest good of the greatest number. Judged by that standard the Budget was a grievous failure Expenditure on the military side was extremely disproportionate.

After Col. Gidney and N. C. Chunder had spoken Sir Basil Blackett replied to the observations made on his subject. He took over forty minutes and made an elaborate answer to the several criticisms. The latter part of his speech was devoted to replying to criticisms on the ratio. He said:—

"There is a misconception as to the proportion of votable and non-voteable expenditure. The total expenditure is 202 crores. Out of this over 92 crores is votable and only 110 crores is non-votable.

Sir Basil maintained that he anticipated no permanent gain to India by return to one and four. While the anticipated ill-effect would be impossibility of reduction of contributions or taxation and raising of cost of living by 11 per cent. which if wage earners were to be compelled would cost several crores of rupees in increased wage bill alone.

The House adjourned at quarter past six till Monday.

RELEASE OF DETENUS?

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT ON MONDAY.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Lobby talks this afternoon anticipate that Home Member may be in a position to make an important statement in the Assembly on Monday next on the subject of release of Bengal detenue.

Brisk canvassing is afoot on the subject of exchange ratio and nothing definite can yet be forecas.

No definite decision has so far been arrived at as to whether the normal order of voting on demands would be disturbed to discuss selected items.—A.P.

A POPULAR SUCCESS.

(Continued from page 9.)

short-sighted policy. The speaker moved the omission of Rs. 50,000 on Fuleli Canals Works.

Mr. Mir Mohamed (Karachi City) supported the motion for omission.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana District) supported the motion.

A SCHEME IN PROGRESS.

In his reply, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir told he expected more debate on the point. He assured the critics that the scheme was not a new scheme. It was a scheme in progress. He informed that new work always appeared in Blue Book in order to draw attention of the members that Government intended to open a particular kind of work. He admitted that the Zemindars were afraid that their water-supply would decrease. The Government had eaxmined the project from every standpoint of view and had succeeded in showing to the Zemindars that the scheme was not prejudicial to their (Zemindars') interests. The speaker then explained the use of modules. The Honourable General Member played the role of a philosopher when he iterated the truism that people lived and learnt. Engineers were accumulating knowledge every day and that knowledge was being utilized for the good of the people. It was impossible for Government to continue their existence consi̇entiously if they shut their eyes to the needs of poor people and tax-payers. The speaker further informed that the expenditure on Fuleli Canals Works, was incurred in pursuance of the requests made by the Zemindars of Fuleli. He was not going to object to the proposal of the cut.

CUT MOTION CARRIED.

The motion, was then put to vote and declared carried.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Mr. G. I. Patel of Ahmedabad proposed a cut of Rs. 55,000 from Rs. 5,55,000 budgeted for Irrigation Works under "B—Land". He argued that the expenditure was extravagant and could safely be reduced to the extent he was asking to reduce.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, the Chief-Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals construction, Karachi, was afraid that if that cut was carried the work of irrigation would be retarded. It was a question of acquisition of land pure and simple.

After sufficient explanation had been given, the mover wanted to withdraw his motion. The permission was granted and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. G. I. Patel again proposed a reduction of Rs. 5,51,000 from a sum of Rs. 30,51,000 provided in the budget under the head "C—Works."

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, in reply, assured the House that the money budgeted was required for the works specified. He was willing to supply details of any project to the members if they desired to have them.

The motion was finally withdrawn with the consent of the House.

Mr. G. I. Patel moved a third cut of Rs. 10 lakhs in the total expenditure of Rs. 24,04,000 on special tools and plant in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. A heated debate ensued in the course ofn which the Opposition members thoroughly exposed the defects of the scheme.

The motion was put to the vote and declared lost.

The President then announced that some of the Honourable Members wished to visit the race course not for the pleasure of the thing but for studying certain questions in connection with a bill which Mr. Addyman was proposing to move. He would therefore like to ask the members whether it would suit their convenience to meet on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

A considerable portion of the House expressed its unwillingness to submit to the proposal which was ultimately dropped. The House then adjourned to meet on Saturday at 2 p.m. as usual.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union at its meeting yesterday unanimously declared that the Union should support Dr. Deshmukh for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. He has also been officially adopted as their candidate by Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

LORDS DISCUSS NOTE TO RUSSIA.

CULT OF SILENCE

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Russia was also discussed in the House of Lords where Lord Salisbury made a statement similar to that of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Reading and Earl Grey supported the Governments attitude, the latter however expressing the opinion that it would have been better to have said nothing than to have sent a note which it wa[illegible] inexpedient to follow up at present.—Re[illegible]ter.

MORE CRUISERS TO SHANGHA[illegible]

LONDON, M[illegible]

Tokio.—Two more cruisers Isud[illegible] Sendil conveying a landing pa[illegible] blue-jackets have been ordered t[illegible] Shanghai immediately as a [illegible] measure.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PE[illegible]

The Governor and Cou[illegible] rived at Shillong from [illegible]

Mr. Patrick Butler [illegible] House, Rangoon, on [illegible] Butler on 2nd.

Sir Delves and [illegible] at Madras on Wed[illegible] two and a half m[illegible] left for Colombo[illegible]

The Governor[illegible] Lady Wilson[illegible] at the Excel[illegible] 3rd March i[illegible]nd.

WHY 1S. 6D. RATIO BUNIOUS TO INDIA.

(Continued from page 8.

flation of the currency or to put in clearer terms, by placing strict limits on the expansion of currency normally required by India. Our pre-war annual average expansion of currency was Rs. 20 crores, while during the post-war years from 1921-22 to 1924-25 our annual addition was only Rs. 11.12 crores. The rupee is in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. gold only since June, 1925, and not October 1924 as is sometimes erroneously believed. Even here it must be observed that despite the aid rendered by the four good harvests that India has had in succession, the rupee could be maintained at 1s. 6d. only by contraction of currency of Rs. 8 crores during April, 1926, and by the standing offer of selling Reverse Bills to an unlimited extent at 1s. 5 3|4d. There was another drastic dose of deflation of Rs. 7 crores in August last against the Sterling Securities. Even this was not enough to keep the exchange artificially high, but Sir Basil Blackett, unmindful of the stern logic of facts in his anxiety to pamper his theory of pegging the rupee at 1s. 6d. further contracted the currency last month by Rs. 5 crores against the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve for reasons which carry conviction to but a few.

PREDETERMINED CONCLUSION.

The "Statist" in reviewing the Commission's Report, truthfully observes:

"For reasons which it would be charitable not to analyse too closelyfi the policy of the Indian Government since the rupee became divorced from its pre-war parity of 1s. 4d. has ALWAYS HAD AS ITS OBJECTIVE STABILISATTON AT AS HIGH A RATE AS POSSIBLE." (Capitals ours).

It must have been apparent from the preceding discussion that the Government had made up their mind to stabilise the exchange at 1s. 6d. before the appointment of the Royal Commisson, and even while it was deliberating the Government had not the good sense to stop taking artificial means to prevent a depreciation of the rupee below 1s. 6d. There is hardly any doubt that if the exchange had been left to the operation of natural world forces, the pre-war parity of 1s. 4d. and not 1s. 6d. would have been the "de facto" rate when the Commission was drawing up its report. To all the advocates of 1s. 6d. who commend its acceptance on the ground that it is either the "de facto" rate or that it has been the effective rate for the last 18 months (and this is perhaps the strongest argument of the protagonists of 1s. 6d. rate) we would strongly recommend a most careful perusal of the following telling extract from the note of dissent of Messrs. Campbell and Muir, Members of the Fowler Committee who were in favour of 1s. 3d. exchange when the Fowler Committee (1898) recommended 1s. 4d.

"The advocates of a 1s. 4d. rate point to the fact that this rate has now been more or less effective for the last 18 months, thereby establishing a 'status quo' which it would be unwise to disturb. This argument wouio have greater weight if the 'status quo' would have been arrived at in a natural way, but the circumstances under which it was reached have only to be considered to deprive it of any value. With no fresh currency otherwise obtainable the monopoly rupee was bound in time to rise to whatever gold point the Indian Government chose to fix, and the fact of its having risen in five years to 1s. 4d. is of itself no more a proof that 1s. 4d. is an equitable ratio than it would be in regard to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. which could equally be reached in course of time. TO ARRIVE AT A RATE IN THIS MANNER AND THEN POINT TO THE ACCOMPLISHED FACT AS DISPOSING OF ANY QUESTION OF ITS PROPRIETY IS NOT CONVINCING, ESPECIALLY, IF THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A RUPEE SO GREATLY ENHANCED IS CALCULATED TO HAVE AN INJURIOUS EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS AND TO RETARD OR EVEN JEOPARDISE THE SUCCESS OF GOLD STANDARD." (Capitals ours).

Mutatis Mutandis, every word of the argument applies with equal force to the present case. This argument of the Royal Commission, therefore, resting on such a shaky ground, is not at all convincing, and deserves little notice.

(To Be Continued.)

[illegible]GN IN FULL

[illegible]HE ASSEMBLY

[illegible]NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

[illegible]r of signatures to the [illegible]ssembly on the ratio ques[illegible]g one-and-four so far [illegible]r 7,000. Yesterday over [illegible]res were presented. To-day [illegible]ndas Thakurdas presented [illegible]ignatures.

[illegible]es are representatives of important [illegible] districts like Panchmahal, Akola, [illegible]aira, Broach and also of important [illegible]al centres like Bombay, Madras, [illegible]tta, Karachi, etc.—Free Press.

[illegible]COST OF INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether the whole cost of sending Indian troops to China would be a charge on the Imperial Revenue. Mr. W. Churchill replied that the question had not yet been discussed with the Government of India and he was therefore unable to make a statement at present.—Reuter.

FREE INDIA FROM COMMUNALISM.

HAVE LEGITIMATE LOCAL PATRIOTISM

CAWNPORE, March 3.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was presented with an address of welcome this evening by Rai Bahadur Triloknath Bhargava, Chairman on behalf of the Lucknow Municipal Board. Mr. Sastri in reply referred to the South African question which from all signs, he hoped was going to be terminated happily. He then touched on the importance of the civic life in relation to the life of the nation. Just pride in one's city rested on the feeling of the individual citizen that he had rendered personal aid in the evolution of the city into something beautiful and glorious. Such a feeling was infinitely superior to the feeling of relative communal importance. The problem before all the citizens of India to-day was to free Indian public life from that evil spirit of communalism. Lucknow had at least something to be proud of. It was after her that the ideal communal pact of 1916 was named. He concluded by appealing to the citizens of Lucknow to be guided by the same spirit of toleration and wisdom which had led to the formation of the Lucknow Pact.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

SEN-GUPTA-SASMAL DISPUTE.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the newly formed rival Bengal Provincial Congress Committee under the presidency of Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt was held this evening at the Shraddhananda Park amid much demonstration of the rival party. An appeal was made to fight the ensuing corporation election, so that Congressmen might have a majority as they had last year. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta announced at the meeting that out of 48 Hindu candidates eight had been returned unopposed. He appealed to the rate-payers to see that at the forthcoming elections, majority of the Congress candidates were returned to the Board and thus keep up the ideal of the late Mr. C. R. Das. He cited several instances to show that during their regime many improvements had been effected which they never had during the time when the Corporation was under the official regime.

The speaker referred to the incidents that had happened at the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and declared that the Executive Council that had been formed on Wednesday by them was a valid one. He appealed to the rate-payers to accept the nominees of the Election Board as the only Congress candidates and not those who were recommended by the censured executive of the old Bengal Povincial Congress Committee and in support of his contention he informed them that the Board had been recognised by the All-India Congress Working Committee.—A.P.

B. N. RAILWAY STRIKE.

BOMBAY LABOUR'S SYMPATHY.

On behalf of the Central Labour Board, Mr. Jhabvala has forwarded the following Resolution to the Secretary to the Government of India, Labour and Industries Departments condemning the Government of Bengal's action in prohibiting Messrs. V. V. Giri, the President, B. N. Rly. Indian Labour and Mukundalal Sircar, the Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation from addressing the strikers and calling upon them to leave the District within 14 hours:—

RESOLUTION.

The Central Labour Board of Bombay consisting of affiliated Unions of workers in different industries in Bombay condemns the action of the Government of Bengal in putting into force Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting Messrs. V. V. Giri, President, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union and Mukundalal Sircar the Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation, from addressing any meeting of workers and compelling them to leave within 14 hours as such action on the part of the Government gravely prejudices the interest of the working masses and their rightful organization in India, and is a disastrous attempt on the part of the Government to jeopardise the interest of the producers of the Soil. The above action is further condemned by the Labour of Bombay, in as much as it seriously hampers the honest attempt of sympathisers of Labour to lead it on the road of salvation.

FAST BY TURNS

KHARAGPUR, March 4.

Mr. Naidu broke his fast to-day. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Munji has now undertaken a three days' fast.

The Agent sent the Union copy of his 'communique.' The President and the Agent met and the Central Council is considering the Agent's 'communique.'

Chakradhapur, Nainpur, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Kharagpur, Shalimar, Adra, Bhojudih and Bhuga districts are firm. The strikers are peaceful. Intimidation is repotcd from Dongargarh, Section 144 is in force at Khurda.—Free Press.

STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF?

ADRA, March 3.

The Secretary, B. N. Railway Labour Union, Adra states that the strike will be called off directly they receive information from their president of the appointment of a committee to enquire into their grievances.—A.P.

LALAJI SIDES WITH STRIKERS.

HINDU SABHA'S UNAUTHORISED ACTION.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Lala Lajpatrai wires: "The Hindu Sabha's action against the Union is unauthorised and the use of my name is also unauthorised. I have full sympathy with the strikers."—Free Press.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ARGUMENTS,

COMMENTS ON DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

At the resumed hearing of the Langley D'Arcy case before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court, the cross-examination of Mr. A. Geddes was continued.

Replying to Mr. O'Gorman, defendant's counsel, the witness said that there was nothing improper in Mr. Langley's desire to give the public a bad impression about his horses.

Questioned by his Lordship, Mr. Geddes said that when one was asked inquisitive questions about one's private affairs one would be justified in telling lies in reply. He, however, did not suggest it as a general rule, as it was too sweeping a statement.

Major Hughes, the Secretary of the W. I. T. C. next gave evidence for the plaintiff. He was cross-examined, at some length by Mr. O'Gorman.

If you want to give a bad impression to the public, would it serve your purpose if you don't wind them up and run them in races out of their distance?—Yes. I think it might.

Major Hughes was then questioned about Mr. Langley's instructions.

This closed the evidence in the case.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ARGUMENTS.

After Mr. Langley gave further evidence on some points, Sir Chimanlal commenced his arguments. He said that the defendant at the outset had entered a plea of justification. That meant that he admitted the defamation, but wanted to avoid the consequences by proving that the allegations were true. The defendant must therefore accept the allegation of libel as it was put by the plaintiff.

Counsel cited Holsbury Vol. 18, p. 670, and 1893, 1 Q. B. p. 571).

Proceeding Sir Chimanlal said that Capt. D'Arcy had given his evidence in such a manner that he had aggravated his offence. The court had to consider the position of the parties in the case.

D'ARCY'S EVIDENCE.

If the defendant's case was true, he was an abettor and a party to the corrupt practices which he imputed to Mr. Langley. He had not hesitated to say untruths and mislead the court in his evidence.

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

TO-DAY'S RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2 p.m.—THE KURLA PLATE. Div. I—Distance 6 furlongs.

MALTA	1
SUNNAM	2
LONG SILK	3

2-30 p.m.—THE KURLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

NASSRAT	1
NOMAN	2
LUCKY THOUGHT	3

3 p.m.—THE KURLA PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

VERSHAN	1
GALLANT	2
MUKDEN	3

3-30 p.m.—THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

PROSE AND VERSE	1
SOPHIE II.	2
THE TYPHOON	3

4 p.m.—THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

ROKIS	1
GHURFA	2
ROMAN	3

4-30 p.m.—THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

BELAN	1
MOOLTAN	2
ARABIAN STAR	3

5 p.m.—THE CARNAVON PLATE.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

PRIDE OF PRIESTOUN	1
TRES FACILE	2
THEONA	3

5-30 p.m.—THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

VENTOSE	1
KEEP IT DARK	2
TRAJANUS	3

6-30 p.m.—THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE 6 furlongs.

THE FLIVER	1
LADY JUNIOR	2
TRISTAN	3

7-30 p.m.—THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

MUTASAR	1
KADOOR BEG	2
MANECK BEG	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
PROSE AND VERSE
THE FLIVER.

SUBHAS BABU'S RECLUSE LIFE.

MOTOR DRIVES OUTSIDE JAIL.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Mr. Subhas Bose, now in Rangoon Central Jail, in the course of a letter to Gourhari Som of Hooghly, says it is about twelve days since he has been transferred from Mandalay. His brother after examining his health left for Calcutta. His health on the whole is the same as before. Jail life in Rangoon is very monotonous; more monotonous than in Mandalay Jail, because he is almost a recluse. He finds no agreeable companion with whom to hold a free conversation. It is only two or three days he has been permitted to have a drive every evening for an airing outside the jail. The C.I.D. officer daily brings a motor car to the jail gate and with him he drives for about an hour and a half. He is not allowed to talk to anybody outside the jail. Still he perceives some change in his monotonous life. He is still suffering from fever every day and other symptoms are the same as before. His weight has gone down from 183 pounds to 137 pounds. Whatever might be his physical health, yet by the grace of God his mind is as good and peaceful as ever. It seems to him his mental health is improving in proportion to the decay of his bodily health.—Free Press.

OBSTRUCTING MUSLIM EDUCATION

CHARGES AGAINST BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

SIR IBRAHIM ON GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Many prominent Muslim citizens responded to the invitation of Messrs. Sheriff Devji Kanjee and Dawoodbhai Nensy, the executors and trustees of the late Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhai Education Trust, to a tea party on Thursday evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. There was a large gathering which included many Muslim students. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presided.

JUSTICE DENIED.

Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee in thanking those present and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola for occupying the chair said that they had not received the help which they ought to from the Government. The help they had required of Government was only legal. He would specially tell them that the justice which ought to have been given them by Government was not meted out to them. Had Government helped them the institution they wished to start would have shown good results. The Sir Mohomed Yusuf Muslim College is being erected at Andheri and would shortly be declared open. At such a time their institute would have been a feeder to it. But, unfortunately a community which is backward and which is often talked of as such by Government officers and which does not receive even justice without a pie's expense for Government at the latter's hands is sure to suffer.

Mr. Fazal Mooraj, the Secretary then read the report of the education work done up to the year 1926 by the Trust. In the course of the report it was stated:—

Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy, Khoja Mahomedan of Bombay, died on the 13th June 1919, appointing Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhoy Nensey, the executors of his last will and testament. The deceased left a large sum of money for the encouragement and advancement of education among the Mussalmans.

On the advice of educational experts and leaders of the communities, the trustees came to the conclusion that looking at circumstances as they existed, the real need of the community was the establishment of a residential school on modern lines, where, side by side with secular education, Muslim young men would receive proper religious, moral and physical training. With this object and in view of future developments of the proposed institution, a certain area of land was acquired in the villages of Nigdi and Chincholi, near Chinchwad, in the Poona District. A few small pieces, situated in the midole of this area, could not be obtained by private negotiation. The owner of these pieces of land, Mr. Dattatriya Bhicaji Rabde, was all along willing to give them to the trustees, having only to decide finally whether to sell the land outright or to give it in perpetual lease, to which effect he had written to the attorney of the trustees. At the last moment, the Navin Samarth Vidyalay of Talegaon, a Hindu educational institution, saw its opportunity and influenced Mr. Rabde to back out. There was then no alternative left for the trustees but to request Government to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVE TO ACQUIRE LAND.

After making all necessary inquiries as required under the Land Acquisition Act, the Collector, the Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction having reported favourably, Government resolved to acquire the land. A Government resolution was issued to that effect and communicated to the Mahomedan Educational Society on the 27th April 1923. A change of office in the Government encouraged interested parties to engineer an agitation on frivolous and mischievous grounds against the very establishment of the proposed Muslim educational institution. One of the many instances of the nature of their objections is their endeavour to give importance to a Paduka situated in the trustees' land. A Paduka, by its very nature, can be shifted to another spot, if found necessary, as stated by well known Shastries.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

Considerable time having elapsed after issue of the Government resolution for the acquisition of the land and all attempts on the part of the trustees and the Mahomedan Educational Society to get it carried into effect having failed, a Deputation of leading Muslims, representing the various Anjumans of the Presidency, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, on the 9th August 1924.

The Deputation brought it to the notice of His Excellency the Governor that the agitation was to obstruct and delay the acquisition; yet, in order to avoid th blame of not being open to a mtual settlement, they agreed to carry out the suggestion made by His Excellency. Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan were nominated by the Mahomedan Educational Society and Messrs. Bhopatkar and Dandekar by the other side.

As was predicted, considerable delay was caused. It took seven months to hold the first meeting of the Conference and another month and three quarters for the second and final meeting. Anyhow, the Muslim members were able to convince the Hindu representatives in every way and were able to arrive at a mutual and final settlement on all point at issue, in their second meeting, the minutes of which were duly recorded and copies taken by both the parties. It must be noted that in order to arrive at an early settlement the representatives of the Mahomedan Educational Society have yielded considerably, but without prejudice to the rights of the Muslim community. They had taken the precaution of having it put in black and white, before holding any meeting, that all decisions, arrived at in the Conference, were to be binding on all parties concerned, and were to govern the position of Government in the matter, and this condition was officially communicated to Government.

"VERBAL CHANGES ONLY."

A joint report of the Conference, which could only be based on the minutes of the meetings, was drawn up accordingly, embodying all the decisions as recorded. This report was signed by the Muslim members and sent to the Hindu representatives for their signatures thereon. In spite of repeated demands and numerous visits of Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, they took six months to return the papers with their signatures. The Muslim members were however surprised to see that in this report, under the plea of "Verbal changes only", an additional sentence was inserted by them which was contrary to all procedure, and which, if allowed to stand, would materially alter the decision arrived at on one of the most important points and would make the efficient administration of the proposed Muslim institution impracticable.

All endeavours of the Mahomedan Educational Society to prevail upon the Hindu representatives to abide by the decision, they had unanimously arrived at in the Conference, by removing the unacceptable addition of the sentence, having failed, the matter was placed before the Government on the 25th January 1926.

On the 16th March 1926, a reply was received from the Chief Secretary to the Government that Government were unable to proceed with the acquisition of land, unless and until the Hindu and Mahomedan communities could come to an amicable settlement.

SIR CHUNILAL'S REPLIES EXAMINED.

From the above it would appear that Government have taken this affair very lightly; at the same time the answers given by the Hon. Sir Cunilal Mehta, to the Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council, in reply to the questions put by them, on the 19th March 1926, make it difficult to understand the attitude of Government in the matter. The Nigdi land acquisition affair is purely a matter of dispute between the two parties, the Mahomedan Edcational Society and the owner of the land; and not between two major communities of India, as was suggested by the Hon. Member for Revenue. The acquisition of a few scattered pieces of land, belonging to a private individual, was described by him as "the acquisition of an Educational institution run by the Hindus." The Hon. member had been in possession of all correspondence, maps and documents on the subject since the 11th October 1923, wherein it was clearly and conclusively laid down that the lease, which was made subsequent to the trustees' application to Government, was nothing more than an attempt to strengthen the hands of the owner and the Vidyalay in extorting money from the Muslim Trust. There can be no justification for the Hon. Member for describing the few small and scattered pieces of barren and rocky land, where not even a shed stands to-day, as an Institution actually in existence and run by a sister community. Such statements, when made by Government in the House of Representatives of the various communities, are likely to rouse the Hindus against the Muslims, whatever the intention of the Hon. Member may be.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION.

More surprising still is his statement that the Hindus dispute what is reported by the Muslims to have taken place in the Conference, and yet in answer to a subsequent question he says that the Hindu version has not been received by him. His denial of having received the report signed by the Hindus is astounding in the face of the fact that, though containing an additional sentence, to which the Muslim members take objection, the report actuaaly signed by the Hindu Members was sent to Government by the Mahomedan Educational Society on the 15th January 1926, full one month and 22 days before the Hon'ble Member made that statement. Another fair copy with their signatures in original is in the possession of the Society and can be produced whenever required. The dispute is only as regards one sentence that the Hindu members now wish to add to the final decisions embodied in the report. If the Muslim members waive their objection to this addition, there will be an end of the matter. The objection raised by the Muslims is not on mere technical grounds, but because the addition, if allowed to remain, will undo all the work done at the Conference and make the administration of their proposed institution impracticable. The Hindu members of the Conference having heard at the Conference all the arguments of their Muslim colleagues were fully aware of this and their object in creating this difficulty cannot be interpreted otherwise than of obstructing the establishment of the Muslim institution.

This Conference was invited by the Hindus and was pressed upon the Muslims by His Excellency the Governor. It is therefore, just and reasonable, that the decisions, reached unanimously by the members of the Conference, be as much binding on Government as on the parties concerned. It is now the duty of Government to give effect to the unanimous decisions of the Conference. As there is a dispute about the wording of the report, which cannot effect the decisions unanimously made at the sitting of the Conference, the only course open to Government is to be guided by the minutes of the meeting, which have not been questioned by anybody.

MUSLIM FEELINGS HURT.

The evasive nature of their reply clearly indicates that Government have not carefully studied the entire question or that for some reason they are not inclined to use their power of discreation. The attitude of Government in giving this evasive reply has resulted in the waste of Muslim money and in the community being further deprived of the benefits that were to have been derived by it from the proposed educational institution. Government are aware that the proposed Muslim institution is intended to be, not merely a school for boys, but the nucleus of a large educational centre, with enough resources for its future development into a University for the Muslims of the Presidency. Times out of number Government have admitted the backwardness of the Muslims and have declared their policy of supporting the sacred cause of their education. It is therefore regrettable to note that in this case, in which the community is lying out its own money for the much needed education, and has only asked Government to acquire a small area of land belonging to a private individual, they have given a serious cause of grievance to the community. The attitude of the members of the Hindu Community, particularly of their leaders, in this case, has seriously hurt the feelings of the Muslims.

While every possible endeavour was being made by the Mahomedan Educational Society towards the establishment of the School, considerable time having elapsed without any result, the Executors and Trustees, seeing that the Muslim community was being thus deprived of the benefits of the trust and not being sure of an early settlement, after proper consultation decided to aid Muslim students in their education and thus save the income of such an important Muslim educational trust from lying unduly idle.

The help given to Muslim students is in two forms, viz: (1) loans and (2) Qarze-e-Hashanah. The loans are for larger amounts and are repayable in suitable instalments from the future earnigs of the scholars, who will at the time of repayment be earning men; while Qarze-e-Hasanah is a pure and simple debt-of-honour.

Up to the end of December 1926, 255 students were granted loans and Scholarships from the trust. Out of them there were 24 in England, 2 in America, 5 in Germany, 1 in Egypt and 223 in India. The statement / given below shows the various professions and degrees for which students were granted assistance.

Two Muslim Lady graduates were awarded studentships for obtaining the degree of M. Ed. They could not however obtain admission into any of the Ladies' Colleges at Cambridge last year.

The total amounts alloted to the different heads mentioned above, up to the end of December 1926, amounts to Rs. 3,48,089-12-10 out of which Rs. 2,40,007-0-0 have been paid.

It will not be out of place to state that in making selections for the grant of loans or scholarships the trustees have made no distinction of sect or the Province to which the applicants belonged.

Mr. Somji, Maulvi Abdur Raoof, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Meherali and Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanjee then addressed the meeting. Maulvi Abdur Raoof and Mr. Sheriff spoke very vehemently about the obstructive attitude of the Government It was complained that while high officials always expressed their sympathy towards the cause of Muslim education, when Muslims themselves were prepared to spend their own money, all sorts of obstacles were placed in their path. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Moulvi Abdur Raoof paid eloquent tributes to the Trustees for the good work they had done. Mr. Sheriff appealed to Sir Ibrahim to organise the Muslim community and give it a lead.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SPEECH.

Sir Ibrahim then addressed the meeting:—

I have to thank the trustees for giving me this opportunity for associating myself with the work of utmost importance to the Muslim community. My thanks are due to them for having invited me to attend to-day and seeing with my own eyes the feeling of self-perservation that I have noticed recently, I have been always, at least I have regarded myself, as a servant of the public, and the public desire my services however humble they may be they have always been and continue to be at the service of the community. At the outset, you will agree with me in expressing our profound appreciation of the large-heartedness of the late Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy—though not educated in the sense that the word is now understood he had the feeling, an intense feeling, for the well, being of his co-religionists and he has provided a munificent sum for the educational uplift of his co-religionists throughout this wast Continent. Those who have come in direct contact with Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanjee and Dawoodbhoy Nensey, ably assisted by their Secretary, Mr. Fazil Mooraj, would realise what self-sacrifice they have made to serve the cause which the late Mr. Dawoodbhoy threw upon them.

If Muslim's progress is to be the real and of a reaching character our education should take the form not of turning ou tclerks but turning out officers so that they can in their turn serve the community and help to raise it to a higher standard in educational matters. I feel that progress is dependent upon action in two directions; one in the establishment of educational institutions for higher education and the second is Oversea scholarships for producing that class of men among the community who would be of the greatest benefit to the future generation of our community. For the last twenty or thirty years I was trying to get a large sum of money for foreign scholarship. I was, however, more fortunate in getting some twelve years ago a munificent sum for the establishment of a Muslim College. There are some wealthy people who prefer concrete memories because they want to see something in concrete form. There are others who feel that greater benefit may be conferred on the community by scholarships. It appears to me that progress to be sufficiently great must advance in both these directions. A substantial part of 8 lacs has been ear marked for scholarships. Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Fazil Mooraj came to me because I happened to be the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay for the acquisition. I put to them my ideal of setting aside revenue for the grant of Oversea scholarships and a small sum for local scholarships. My suggestion appealed to him immediately and he said he would attempt to work out that scheme side by side with the school. The delay occurred in acquisition and the establishment of this institution.

A SIMPLE ISSUE.

As regards the acquisition of this land which is referred in the report I would only say this that the issue in my opinion is a very simple one. Under the Land Acquisition Act the obligation to acquire or not to acquire rests with the Government. The responsibility of the decision whether they may acquire for the purpose or whether they will not acquire that land is a matter entirely in the discretion of Government. According to the Act previous enquiry should be made before that decision is reached and further if there are any objections these objections must be considered by the Government who should them come to a final decision. In this case, enquiries were made and the unanimous decision of the departments concerned was obtained and the Government Resolution referred to in the report was issued. That would have completed the matter. Certain developments took place in the original scheme. I do not wish to dilate on the question. The Hindu representatives wished to add an additional sentence to the report to which the Mahomedan Educational Society objected. Surely it is not a matter which necessitated any elaborate controversy. Government can consider the issue. They must decide whether it is right or whether it is wrong. If they wish to reopen the question they can appoint a special officer to institute further enquiries and then to decide what is right. I think it is due to some mis-apprehension because that is not consistent with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. Government are bound to hear objection and Government have to take the responsibility of deciding whether to acquire or not to acquire but they cannot say that they will not acquire unless the consent of the third party is obtained. There is likely to be some misapprehension or misunderstanding in the present attitude of Government. Government can be told whether, in view of the provisions of the Act they consider it fair and just to acquire the land for the Mahomedan Educational Society. Our community are entitled to ask Government to adopt fairplay and do justice. If the decision is against the Muslim community, it will have to accept, if in their favour they must have the land but in my opinion the present policy is unjustifiable because the decision is not taken. Decision must be taken. I hope some such efforts would be made in order that that this controversy which is unnecessarily embittering the feelings of the two communities whose relations have fortunately been cordial in this Presidency should not be allowed to embitter those feelings and that a solution must be found by Government whose statutory responsibility it is to find such a solution.

After a vote of thanks to the President by Mr. A. M. Kajiji the meeting dispersed.

Chronicle" Photo.
Here they are at last, Irving's Imperial Midgets. They arrived on Monday and appear to-day at the Excelsior.

THE MIDGETS, CHEFALO AND PALERMO.

Irving's Imperial Midgets, who in conjunction with Chefalo and Palermo open their season at the Excelsior Theatre to-night, have aroused keen interest in Bombay. They have been carrying on a publicity campaign of their own during the past few days, including a parade along the principal streets, an official visit to the races and a few other stunts, and the general interest that they have aroused augurs well for the success of the Excelsior show. These tiny gentlemen and ladies will present a revue show that will be unique so far as Excelsior Theatre patrons are concerned, and from those who have seen them in other parts of the world, it is a first class show as well. Although they are a wonderful draw in themselves, the programme is further strengthened by the appearance on it of Chefalo and Palermo, the great gentleman and lady magicians and illusionists. In addition to the usual nightly shows at 9-30 p.m., excepting Sundays, there will be matinees on Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday at 6 p.m. during their stay.

TATA HYDRO.

FALSE RUMOURS.

A correspondent writes:

With reference to the several rumours which have lately been circulated on the local Stock Exchange, to the effect that the rebuilding of the Kundli Dam is estimated to cost about Rs. 60,00,000, and the decision of the G. I. P. Railway to have their own power station at Kalyan, for certain sections of their line, will have an adverse effect on the earnings of the Hydro Company, I can state on the most reliable authority that both these rumours are absolutely false. They have been designedly circulated with a view to support a bear raid in the market. In this connection it is interesting to recall the authentic statement, made by Mr. B. J. Padshah on behalf of the Directors, at the annual meeting of the Hydro Company, on 8th December last:

"The whole cost of the Kundli Dam," he said, "is Rs 50 lakhs and the cost of the part which gave way is only about Rs. 30 lakhs. The Kundli Dam, if rebuilt, as you will see from the paper which I have circulated, is an essential part of the system, and is intended to bring large profits. The total capital of Kundli is Rs. 50 lakhs share capital, and Rs. 50 lakhs debentures. This Company (Hydro) holds one-third of the shares, and along with other companies has guaranteed its debentures, so that if the loss is anything like Rs. 30 lakhs, out of which Rs. 13 lakhs are going to be paid by the Tata Engineering Co., the amount that remains is small, and only one-third of that amount will have to be borne by the Hydro Company."

Since the above statement was made, there has been no change whatsoever in the situation, and I am very reliably informed that the above statement holds good even to-day.

As regards the effect of the building of the G. I. P. power station on the fortunes of the Hydro Company, it is only necessary to point out that in the last annual report of the Company, it is distinctly stated that this Company supplies power to forty-four mills and factories in Bombay, in addition to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. It has no power to spare for the railway companies, and, therefore, the power station cannot in any way have any effect on the earning capacity of this company. According to the latest published figures, the net profit of the Company, available for distribution, i.e., after making provision for interest, depreciation, agents' commission, and all other charges, for the six months ending 31st December, 1926, came to Rs. 12,67,680, as against Rs. 7,48,262 during the same period, in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 5,19,418. This year therefore, the shareholders can very reasonably expect a better dividend than 7 per cent., which was the dividend last year.

(Continued from column 6.)

offer any considered remarks as we would like to do so."

The Council, composed on the old plan and therefore less representative than the Council existing to-day, was frightenened into sanctioning the programme by holding up administrative difficulties, if there were any delays. The Governor on 3rd August 1920 said:—

"He also said that he would like Government to consult various local bodies before introducing this bill. I cannot entirely agree with the honourable member there. In any case it would not have been practicable. I am sure the honourable member will realise the great difficulty there is in dealing with so many authorities as a local Government has to deal with first of all, with itself, then with the Government of India, then with the Secretary of State, and finally with the Treasury. He will then realise that to get a scheme of this magnitude and so much of detail passed through these four authorities with the intervening series of delays, is a much bigger task and requires a great deal more of telegraphy than some honourable members are aware of. The result of all this was that we received the necessary sanction only a very few days ago, just in time to introduce this measure in the Council, so that we might not be delayed for the whole of another year, or, in practical working, a year and a half. If the sanction had been delyed by a few hours, the Bombay Housing Scheme would have been held up for a year and a half. Therefore, I hope the honourable member will recognise that we could not consult any local authorities until we had obtained the sanction."

GOVERNMENT ACCEPT BLAME.

The Governor tried to placate the Council by taking a share of the blame for bad housing conditions in Bombay on the Government themselves:—

"When I said, as I do say, that I thought this problem has not in the past been tackled on sufficiently bold and courageous lines, I referred not to the municipality only, but to every other authority that has had to do with it. My Government is, to some extent, to blame. I think everybody has been unable for various reasons,—I do not say it is impossible to do it, but I think it is now necessary,—to redress the evil by taking bolder measures than it has been possible to take in the past."

I am showing that sufficient consultation did not take place with public bodies or with representative men before the whole programme was launched out, because I feel certain that many of the errors, which happened afterwards in connection with housing programme, would have been prevented had such consultations taken place. Apart from that, as a matter of principle it seems scandalous that a programme involving the outlay of several crores of public money should be launched out by the executive government without receiving views of the community whose money is being spent and for whose benefit ostensibly the activities are being conducted. This is all the more so where the outlay of funds is not for regular administrative purposes, but for a programme which would be regarded in ordinary parlance as social reform. Irresponsibility even when it is for a benevolent purpose is objectionable and has been at the root of the failure of Government to achieve the result which they set out to secure.

THE HOUSING SCHEME

PUBLIC BODIES NOT SUFFICIENTLY CONSULTED.

MR. SUBEDAR'S CHARGES

We publish below extracts from the Minority Report of Mr. Manu Subedar as a member of the Special Advisory Committee on the industrial housing scheme of the Development Department, Mr. Subedar writes in the course of his Report:—

I regret that I have to make a separate report as the differences with my colleagues on the Committee are serious. The main difference is that they decline to go into the origin and progress of the housing activities of the Development Directorate. I feel it necessary to examine this, because, this section of the Development Directorate is likely to present acute and important problems, whose soluion can be only found if all the difficulties are analysed and traced to their origin. Thus my colleagues have chosen to ignore altogether the numerous complaints which are heard with regard to the type, location and lack of amenities about these chawls. They have not tried to find the reason why the original estimate of Rs. 1,100 per tenement rose to the figure of Rs. 2,071, admitted by the Department, or, in fact to Rs. 2,587 allowing for interest and other charges which have not been added. Further though they are recommending a reduction of existing rents, yet their recommendation does not go far enough with the result that 12,000 to 13,000 habitable homes are locked up and the slums in Bombay are as bad as ever.

The first time that the public of Bombay heard about the proposed programme of housing at the hands of the Government of Bombay was on 3rd August 1920 when Sir George Lloyd introduced the bill for the levy of the cotton cess, from which the losses on the housing scheme were to be met. It appears that he housing scheme was a vital part of the entire development programme. In the speech of the Governor it was made the principal justification for launching out the development activity and for the creation of the Department.

A VITAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Housing Scheme was not an independent affair, but was a vital part of the entire development programme. In the speech of the Governor it was the main justification for the development activity and the creation of the Department. Descriptions of the life of the workmen overcrowded in slums were evoked at each stage.

The Governor rejected the use of the Improvement Trust machinery in the following words:—

"Further consideration, however, showed that the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes on this very large scale was never intended to be the duty of the Trust. Nor was the Trust equipped with resources enabling it to undertake such a great task..... A further alternative was considered, namely, of erecting accommodation through the agency of the municipality of Bombay. But for reasons which will be amply apparent from the remarks which I shall make hereafter, this also was rejected."

The remarks, which he made thereafter, were carefully scanned and nothing was found to give valid reason for rejecting the municipality.

"I have dealt so far with schemes of which the object is to improve the housing of the lower classes and increase the efficiency of municipal administration. They are schemes of very great magnitude involving large expenditure, but the Government is convinced that they do not exhaust the possibilities of direct action and that the time has come to take a very much wider view of the position..... I will not discuss that reorganization in close detail, but for the control of this reorganization as well as for the elaboration of the schemes tending to the rapid, businesslike, and orderly expansion of our policy, Government propose to constitute a special Department of Government working directly under Goverment, but hampered by as few red tape rules and as little trammelled by old fashioned methods as possible..... The Right Honourable the Secretary of State has throughout taken a very keen personal interest in our housing proposals, and we have similarly received the co-operation and support of the Government of India on this question. The result is that my Government has obtained permissoin to raise a loan for the purposes of development and for financing such specified local bodies as may desire our assistance."

Whoever reads through the debate, which took place, will find that nothing is said with regard to the design or the location of these 50,000 tenements. The scheme, which was justified by a description of the city as a city of dearth and death, was launched out much too suddenly. Very respectful complaints were made with regard to this suddenness as well as with regard to the rejection of the Bombay Municipality, which is the normal machinery whenever the state undertakes housing employed in western countries. Mr. (now Sir) C. V. Mehta, representing the Bombay Municipality, made a protest during the debate on the 3rd August 1920, which in the light of subsequent events must be regarded as feeble. He said:—

"I confess that I should have liked some notice of the very large and very comprehensive schemes that have now been adumbrated. I must say, Your Excellency, that I should have also liked some words of appreciation for the work that the Municipality and the Improvement Trust have done in the past, even though the city may still be called by Your Excellency a city of dearth and death.

"In some of your speech Your Excellency rejected the alternative of the agency of the Bombay Municipality for reasons that were to follow later on. I am afraid I could not find the reasons specially stated."

The same sentiment was expressed by the Honourable Mr. P. C. Sethna in the following words:—

"So far as I know whenever the Bombay Municipality offers any amendments, or whenever Government choose to amend the Municipal Act, the draft of the bill showing the amendments is invariably sent in advance to the corporation for its opinion, before the bill is presented for the first reading.

"I am in the same position as my friend the Honourable Mr. Chunilal Mehta, namely, that the entire scheme has come upon us as a perfect surprise and we are not in a position, on the spur of the moment, to

(Continued in column 5.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 4.

S.S. "Derbyshire," Captain English, from Southampton.

S.S. "Naldera," Captain Coldwell, from Australia.

S.S. "Dumana," Captain Stockwell, from Karachi.

S.S. "Kidderpore," Captain Murray from Kobe.

S.S. "Barpeta," Captain Struchen, from Busreh.

S.S. "Kazeembe," Captain Jones, from Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 5.

S.S. 'Baron Kelvin," Captain McKay, for Dunkirk.

S.S. "Naldera," Captain Colowell, for London.

S.S. "Iris," Captain Carson, for Rangoon.

S.S. "Hatipara," Captain Williams, for Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 4.

Steamer "Chakrata" for Rangoon.

Steamer "Razmak," for London.

S.S. "Derbyshire":—The steamer "Derbyshire," 6,564 tons, Commander G. L. English, arrived in harbour from Southampton, with troops.

S.S. "Dumana":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Dumana" arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kidderpore":—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Kidderpore" arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. 'Barpeta":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Barpeta," arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Kazembe":—The J. P. Company's steamer "Kazembe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Baron Kelvin":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "Baron Kelvin," will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

.... AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Naldera," arrived in harbur yesterday from Sydney, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers, and she will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

Thhe B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer 'Karapara," will arrive to-day at about 6 a.m. from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mareh 4.

S.S. "Jalavijaya," from Calcutta Agents: Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.:—

1,803 bags rice; 14 cases medicines; 1,547 bags betle nuts; 16 bundles chiratta; 170 [illegible] light eers; 120 bales G. twills; 1,950 [illegible] hessian cloth; 87 bales jute twine; 560 [illegible] gums.

From Galle:—25 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—164 bags and 82 cases tea; 9 bales cotton; 124 bags cardamon.

From Alleppy:—316 bags pepper; 41 bags ginger; 768 bags copra; 16 robius golingal; 55 bundles cottonwood packing boards.

From Achut:—310 cases cocoanut oil.

From Ponnaires:—195 bags cocoanuts, 50 bags copra; 51 bags ginger.

From Badagara:—580 bags copra.

S.S. "Chindwara," from Calcutta Agents: N. H. and Co.:—

1,887 bags rice; 155 nos. cylinders; 42 cases hardware; 385 chests tea, 10 bundles porcelain ware; 51 cases, 102 packages and 15 cts. women furniture; 30 bundles chiratta; 21 bundles hemp twine; 1,292 bags bettlenuts; 10 d/s, 17 cases and 834 kegs paint; 10 cases medicine; 31 cases door bolts; 16 cases wine; 20 cases and 31 d/s printing ink; 14 cases portholders; 49 packages chloride; 80 bags manganesia plastic coring; 266 cases stationery; 427 bales and 79 bundles gunnis; 140 bags hessian cloth; 1241 pieces c. i. pipes; 4,947 fittings; 10 bags cardamens; 150 bags jute twise; 60 cases brass tumblers.

From Colombo:—500 bundles mild steel bars; 48 cases dripping; 12 cases soap; 70 cases milk; 13 bags clothing; 50 c. i. pipes; 30 pieces tubes; 100 cases slates; 10 packages bottles; 22 cases biscuits.

S.S. "Ariosto" from Hull Agents: James Finlay and Co. Ltd.:—

10 cases cycles; 26 cks. files; 4405 kegs, 504 d/s., 393 cases paint; 1 case, 953 bundles and 40 packages steel; 39 cases, 7 bundles, 6 cts. and 30 d/s. carriage hook; 593 bols. almers; 898 pieces angles; 10 bales cotton yarn; 32 bales and 6 cases cotlois; 30 rds. ale; 31 loose chanels; 2707 d/s linseed oil; 511 d/s. turpentine substitute; 107 cases oil varnish; 20 tins, 36 cases and 5 cks. white lead; 355 cases colours; 10 d/s. wood preservative; 20 d/s. turpentine; 110 bundle steel bars; 47 pieces tewkwak; 100 bags carbide calcuine.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mareh 4.

S.S. "Hatipura" for London:—200 cwt. caorsein, Amin and Sons; 58 case bristles, Balmer Lawrie and Co.; 40 bales fox skins, 3 bales jackal, Cox and King's Ltd.; 2 cks. lizard skins, 2 packages fox jackal skins, Cox and King's Ltd.; 5 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Ltd.; 28 bales carpets, Cox and King's Ltd.; 4 bales goat skins, M. Nissimt.

For Constantinople:—75 cwt. multhi ponder, G. Radukeshamdas.

For Marseilles:—2 bundles carpets, Jeena and Co.

S.S. "Naldara" for London:—2 parcels mica splits, M. M. and Co.

S.S. 'City of Harward" for Barcelona:—10 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 150 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 150 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. "Mandalla" for Hull.—10,000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1,500 tons manganese ore, Grindlay and Co.

S.S. "Skuld" for Melbourne:—15 bales cotton waste, H. Jugmohemdas and Co.; 18 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

For Adelaide:—2 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

For Sydney:—6 cases cottan yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S.S. "Lanterfels" for Bremag:—100 cwt. musterseed, 150 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—502 cwt linseed, 100 cwt. kanga seed, S. Manij and Co.; 165 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 2,000 groundnut oil cakes, J. Paramanand and Co.; 576 bales cotton fly, B. Ruize and Co.; 110 bales raw cotton, Gill and Co.; 220 bales raw cotton, James Finlay and Co. Ltd; Volkat Bros.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Bleaching Powder is still firm and small transactions passed among the merchant's at Rs. 12 percent. All the starches are steady. Sodinese Sulphide, Zinc Chloride and Magnetium Chloride met with steady demand. Sulphate of Alumina and Alum Potash are dull.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Acid Acetic	0	6	10
Acid Oxalic	26	0	0
Alum of Chromo	12	0	0
Alum of Potash	45	0	0
Alumina Sulphate	6	2	0
Bleaching Powder	12	0	0
Chloride Magnesium	4	10	0
Chloride Zinc	17	8	0
Copper Sulphate	20	0	0
Dextrine	17	8	0
Farina	14	12	0
Litharge	31	0	0
Liquor Ammonia			
Maize Starch	12	8	0
Potash Chlorate	0	3	4½
Potash Bichromate	31	8	0
Potash Prussiate Yellow			
Soda Caustic	17	0	0
Soda Sulphide	10	0	0
Soda Hydrosuiphide	0	10	6
Soda Bichromate	25	0	0
Soda Nitrate	0	4	0
Salt Aniline	0	8	6
Salt Antimony	0	7	0
Salt Epsom	3	12	0
Sast Glauber	3	12	0
Sago Flour	12	8	0
Sugar lead Brown	35	0	0
Sugar lead White	39	0	0

COLOUR MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

The market is steady with a moderate business passing in Alizarines, Indenthrines and Magenta Crystals.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	80	0	0
Alizarine 20 p. c. Lunger	80	0	0
Alizarine 20 p. c. I. P.	80	0	0
Alizarine 20 p. c. Big Pac	61	0	0
Napthol A. S.	6	0	0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7	0	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	8	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	12	0
Magenta Crystals	6	8	0
Malachite Green	3	0	0
Indiago	1	14	0
Nigrosene Crystals	1	7	0
Hemetine Crystals	0	12	0
Vistoria Blue	3	0	0
Cryssophinine	2	8	0
Methyl Violet	3	0	0
Sulphur Black	0	9	0
Scarlet	3	0	0

MILL STORE.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Prices and business are steady. Bandings and Roves saw some demand. Leather goods are quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bobbins-Rings twist 5" Ext.	6	0	0
Bobbins-Conical 5"	6	0	0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8"	4	12	0
Bandings-rim-scroll	0	15	6
Bandings-tubular	1	3	6
Bandings-spindle	1	2	0
Bobbins-Slubbing	23	0	0
Bobbins-Rovings	18	0	0
Heads-Cotton	1	2	6
Heads-Elastic	17	8	0
Heads-Wire	4	8	0
Reeds	0	2	5
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	7	3	0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	8	2	0
Rope Lam	1	7	6
Sizing flannel 72 in	4	2	0

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 2-3-27.

Name.	Face Value			Latest Prices.		
Anglo Java	0	2	0	0	7	7-1/2
Anglo Malay	1	0	0	1	15	0
Bahlias	1	0	0	2	16	10-1/2
Burma Rubber	1	0	0	1	10	0
Chersonese	0	2	0	0	3	9
Cicely	0	2	0	0	9	0
East Java	1	0	0	2	7	6
Java Investment	1	0	0	2	6	3
Kuala Reman	0	5	0	0	6	6
Kwaloe	0	2	0	0	3	1-1/2
Merbua	0	2	0	0	3	9
Mergui Crown	0	2	0	0	7	6
Mooply Valley	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pegoh	1	0	0	2	14	4-1/2
Rim Malacca	0	2	0	0	5	6
Sialang	1	0	0	3	2	6
Tandjong	1	0	0	3	10	0
United Serdang	0	2	0	0	7	9
United Temaing	0	2	0	0	4	4-1/2
United Patanis	1	0	0	1	10	7-1/2
Devon Estates	1	0	0	1	0	3
Highlands and Lowlands	1	0	0	2	17	6
East Asiatic	0	2	0	0	4	6
Travancore Rubber Co.	1	0	0	3	0	0
Malacca Rubber Plantations	1	0	0	3	15	0

Stock of Rubber in London 58,650 Tons. Increase on week 1,697 Tons.

"RECKLESS LADY" AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Reckless Lady," opening to-night at the Royal Opera House, tells the story of an estranged wife and mother who eks out a precarious but substantial living for herself and her daughter by playing at the gaming tables of Monte Carlo. The crisis of the story deals with the tremendous sacrifice made by the mother in her daughter's behalf. Belle Bennett and Lois Moran, the two actresses are seen in the respective roles of the mother and daughter. Ben Lyon, featured in both previous Kane productions, again has the leading male role in "The Reckless Lady." James Kirkwood and Lowell Sherman, two of the most popular actors in the films and on the speaking stage, fill the other featured parts.

The comedy of the picture is in the capable hands of Charlie Murray and Marcia Harris. Murray came to New York for the sole purpose of working three days in the Kane picture. Thomas Holding, Edwin August, Julia Rurley and Louise Beaudet fill small but important parts.

"LATTER HALF OF LOKAMANYA'S MESSAGE."

GANDHIJI ON KHADDAR PROGRAMME.

SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, March 2.

After finishing his programme at Belgaum, Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Savantwadi, late at night on the 26th of February, where he was specially invited by the Chief of Savantwadi. There he was the guest of the Chief, and stayed for the night. Early next morning Mahatmaji granted an interview to the Chief, when he gave Rs. 1,0000 for the Khadi movement. Mahatmaji next attended a public meeting where he was presented with a purse to the extent of Rs. 300 and nearly Rs. 400 were realised from the auction sale of various things that were presented to Mahatmaji including even garlands.

INTERVIEW WITH BARRISTER SAVARKAR.

On on the 1st instant at about 9 a.m. Mahatmaji arrived here and attended a public meeting where a large audience was already awaiting him. In the beginning, addresses on behalf of the Ratnagiri City Municipality and the District Local Board were read out and a purse to the extent of Rs. 1,0000 was given on behalf of the citizens. Then Mahatmaji delivered his lecture in Hindi lasting for nearly 50 minutes, full report of which is given elsewhere. Some additional contributions were made to the purse on the spot, and the auction proceeds amounted to about Rs. 250. Gandhiji thence proceeded to his residence where he met his followers and discussed with them his programme. In the afternoon, after seeing Barrister Savarkar at his place and discussing with him several points informally, proceeded to address a special meeting of women when again a purse to the extent of Rs. 150 was given to him. He advised the women to take up to spinning instead of paralysing half of the best energy of the country. He told them that unless they spin, it is not possible to win Swaraj. He also exhorted them to leave off untouchability.

After the meeting he proceeded to Sangameshwar, Chiplun Khed and such other places in the district. After visiting Khed he will proceed to Mahad.

KEY TO SWARAJ IS CHARKA.

MAHATMAJI'S LECTURE AT RATNAGIRI

On 1st instant in his lecture at Ratnagiri while addressing the crowded meeting in Hndi Mahatmaj said:

Gentlemen, sisters, and brothers,

I consider Ratnagiri as a holy place, a "Tirth," as it is the birth-place of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. This place is also lucky enough in havng a great patriot iike Mr. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law. I know him since we met in England and he is my friend. I do acknowledge, we have several differences of opinion, but it is not possible for every one to be able to carry out every kind of programme. I know that he is sincere and firm about his programme of "Shudhi and Sangathan movements" but I too am equally sincere and firm about the charkha programme. According to me the salvation of India lies in the charkha and hence it is that I am trying my level best for it. Differences of opinion are sure to be there, but every one must have the unity of purpose. Each one must have pure love and pure regard for his own country.

LOKMANYA'S HERITAGE.

When Lok. Tilak died he left with me his last message, viz., "Swaraj is my birthright." I have devoted my life to further this cause of the Lokmanya, and am putting all possible energy that I have, to it. The message left by Lokmanya is for poor as well as rich. Swaraj is required for every soul in the county. India is poverty-stricken. I have been considering this problem for the last 20 years, and after the long penance I have come to the conclusion that the only means of improving this condition is charkha and Khadi.

All the money realised from Khadi goes in the hands of the poor workman. Resolve from this day not to use any cloth manufactured by mills. Pay a little attention to the wretched condition of the poor labourers who live in dungeons, in cities like Bombay, and take to drinking and several other vices. They breathe impure air both from physical as well as moral point of view. When the labourer returns home he has brought with him some kind of disease to which he succumbs in a short time. The ruin is brought upon us by these mills and cities. It is my firm opinion that charkha is the only means to solve this knotty problem. Even if you look at it from economic point of view you will find that charkha is the only means for economic progress in India.

INSTRUMENT OF SWARAJ.

A young man asked me the other day as to why Lokmanya Tilak, whose message you are spreading, did not preach charkha, and why he never included charkha in his Swadeshi programme. I am the heir of Lokmanya and as such I am bound to make some progress over the treasure of knowlage left by him. After a long penance I have found out that the charkha is the greatest power to get Swaraj. The message of Lokmanya is the first half of the rhyme while my message of charkha is the latter and the finishing half of it.

I do not quite understand the spirit of Shudhi movement. Religion, in my opinion, is not a thing which can be forced upon others. I am bound to protect religion but I am quite confident that Khadi is the antidote for those who will try to molest it.

KHADI LEVELLER OF CASTES.

The late Swami Shradhanand devoted hs life for the uplift of the untonchables and tried his best in that direction That too is a problem which ought to be soon solved by resorting to khadi and charkha. India's salvation and all-sided progress depends upon the progress of charkha and I pray you to make your minds to resort to it from to-day. I thank you in the end for giving me the purse, and hearing me so very patiently." Mahatmaji in the end paid his compliments to Mr. S. P. Patwardhan, for taking so much pains in arranging his programme in this district.

REVISION OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

(Continued from page 9.)

jections are greatly exaggeration. In their opinion it is unfair to suppose that the non-official members of the proposed Committee would not give absolutely unprejudiced advice and would not place the interests of the State, and the community at large above their own personal wishes and the demands of their constituents. They consider that officials are apt to regard the question of assessment too much from the financial point of view and are liable to ignore the real interests of the masses in their not unnatural desire to bring additional revenue into the exchequer. They also think that the advice of non-officials experienced in agrarian problems, would materially assist Government in coming to a decision upon the proposals put up by its revenue officers. In their opinion, there should be a statutory provision that all proposals for revision settlement should be placed before a standing advisory committee consisting of six members of whom not less than four should be elected now official members of the Legislative Council, elected by that body itself. They propose that if the recommendations of the advisory committee on any revision settlement proposals are not accepted by Government, the said proposals shall not be put into force unless the sanction of the Legislative Council is obtained. In the opinion of the Committee it is essential "that in a matter so vitally affecting the whole of the agricultural population of this Presidency, the ultimate voice in the matter of the enhancement of assessments should rest with the Legislative Council."

SIGNATORIES.

Other recommendations of the Committee refer to sub-soil water, Himayat assessment, and the Co-option of two representative cultivators by the Taluka Local Board to assist the settlement officer in the work of revision settlement.

The report of the Committee is signed by:—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaz Bhutto, Mr. Mahomed Ayub Shah Huhomed Khuhro, Syed Muhammad Kamil Shah, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar.-at-Law, Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M. L. J. Mountford, Commissioner, S. D., Messrs. G. W. Hatch, Commissioner, C. D., J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, N. D., F. G. H. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, A. R. Dalal, Secretary to Govt. Finance Dept., K. S. Framji, Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., H. B. Shivdasani, R. D. Shinde, B. K. Dalvi, Khan Bahadur Ismail Saheb Madar Saheb Bodrekar, Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. D. R. Patil.

OFFICIAL MINUTE OF DISSENT

The six official members have submitted a joint minute of dissent, and Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, has submitted a separate minute of dissent. Messrs. Shivdasani, Shinde, Dalvi, Bedrekar, Pradhan and Patil have signed the report subject to minutes of dissent; while Mr. R. G. Soman, M.L.C., and Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, M.L.C., express their inability to sign the report and submit a minute of dissent. The report of the Committee itself occupies 28 pages; the minutes of dissent occupy 76 pages.

The joint minute of dissent by the official members of the Committee disagrees with the recommendations of the Committee as regards the amendment of section 107 and declares that the only way to obtain a clear definition of those principles is to affirm that rental value must be adopted as the basis of the settlement. They consider the recommendation that the pitch of assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation is one which Government should not accept for it is opposed to the principles observed by Indian Governments from the earliest times of settlements. To fix 25 per cent. as the maximum share of the State would mean the surrender of a substantial amount of existing revenue and a far greater surrender future revenue. They are also opposed to the appointment of an advisory committee and point out that it is too much to expect that a majority of non-official members elected on democratic franchise would ordinarily interpret their electoral mandate as justifying a consent to an increase in assessment. If the Legislative Council considered that there was hardship or inequity of assessment, they could enforce their views by a specific Resolution.

MR. ANDERSON'S VIEW.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson in his minute of of dissent emphasises his view that the basis throughout should be rental value, which covers all kinds of land and all the complications. It is necessary when adopting rental value as the basis to take further powers to improve the Record of Rents, and the volume of information concerning them. With regard to improvements, the the correct treatment of improvements would be (i) to keep a record of the date and character of improvements carried out by the land-owners and (ii) to fix a maximum of 50 and a minimum of 20 years within which the improvements shall not be taken into account in estimating rental values.

Mr. Anderson also points out that half the land in the Presidency and nearly all the land in Sind is cultivated by tenants. These tenant cultivators are plainly poorer than the other half, the owner cultivators yet the Committee has made no recommendation of any sort for passing on to the tenant any of the boons and protection they devise for the landlord.

OTHER DISSENTIENTS.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani and Mr. R. D. Shinde have separately submitted the same minute of dissent. They recommend a number of changes in the report of the Committee, the reason being that though the non-officials were in a majority in this Committee, owing to non-attendance the non-officials were not able to carry their points and some important proposals were lost by the casting or second vote of the Chairman. Moreover certain important proposals which should have been considered were peremptorily ruled out of order by the Chairman.

MR. PRADHAN'S VIEW.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has a long minute of dissent in the course of which he says:

"All these issues, of more or less fundamental character, naturally arise in considering the question of land revenue or any other source of revenue. They admit, of course, of differences of opinion, and have given rise to different schools of thought. In a minute of dissent it is not possible to examine them even briefly; I must therefore content myself with stating the views I hold. They are:—

(1) I do not regard the State as an end in itself, but as a meant for the full realisation of individuality, for the fulfilment of individual and national life. But, of course its efficiency must be maintained at a high level, and the State is justified in raising as much revenue—but not a pie more—as may be absolutely necessary for maintaining that level.

(2) I believe that the soil belongs neither to individuals nor to the State, "unless it is thoroughly national and democratic". In other words, I believe that the soil belongs to the State, provided that it is national and democratic. If a State is not of this type, the soil belongs to the community as a whole.

(3) Assuming that a State is national and democratic, the soil belongs to the State, and land revenue is rent, not tax.

(4) Assuming the same condition, the State is entitled to take, by way of land revenue, as much as it reasonably can.

(5) But though the State may, in principle, be entitled to this maximum, it does not necessarily follow that it should demand this maximum. The State is not a mere landlord: it is a moral person and has much higher and wider duties to perform than those of a landlord.

(6) If these principles are applied, probably the best solution of the land revenue problem will be in fixing a moderate rate of assessment, making it permanent and including agricultural income in the total amount of income liable to income tax.

(7) Such are, in my judgment, the theoretic considerations governing the problem. I have not the least doubt that the ideal solution lies in the direction of combining permanent settlement on a moderate basis with the inclusion of all income, not exceeding agricultural, for the purpose of levying income tax."

TAX OR RENT!

Mr. D. R. Patil points out that the Report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee has failed to decide the most important question from the point of view of agriculturists, namely, whether land revenue is a tax or rent. The solution of this most important problem would have naturally determined the question whether the State or the holder of land is the proprietor of the soil. In his opinion land revenue is a tax and not rent. He is also of the opinion land revenue is a tax and not rent. He is also of the opinion that the system of permanent settlement is really essential for the permanent good of the agriculturists who are the back-bone of the Indian Nation.

PLEA FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

Mr. R. G. Soman in the course of his note says that the only means of bringing about prosperity to the rural population of this Presidency is to ensure in the mind of the cultivator a general sense of enterprise, a sense of security in his holding and to fostering of industries at the expense of the State which are allied to agriculture. The sense of security can only be created by resorting to permanent settlement or by encouraging the idea of land revenue redemption.

ARBITRARY SYSTEM.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai comes to the following among other conclusions:—

(1) That the present revenue law and procedure is arbitrary and harsh and even the small concessions that it makes are never carried out in practice. The law is simply observed in the breach. (2) That the ownership once enjoyed by the ryot over his holding has been snatched away from him and he is made a serf of Government. (3) That the cultivators have become apathetic and callous and are heavily in debt. (4) That notwithstanding a peaceful reign extending over a century and a quarter the lot of the cultivator is worse than before. (5) That the volume of production per acre has decreased and is decreasing being one-third of the production per acre in America. (6) That the land is exhausted due to the limited resources of the people. (7) That the best class of agriculturists are dwindling in numbers and their population is decreasing. (8) That due to this system the country cannot put forth that energy and capital that are required to bring the national welath to the level of other countries.

To remedy this state of affairs it is of utmost importance to make the ryot complete proprietor of his holding.

CIVIL COURTS JURISDICTION.

His recommendations include that all cesses and rates that are not due to State expenditure and which are either absorbed in the assessments or shown separate in Government books should be abolished except the Local Fund Cess. This means that all lands are to be assessed at dry crop rates only and no tax for improvement of any sort should be levied. Jurisdiction of the Civil Corts should be restored and any cultivator should have a right to challenge the decision of the Government in regard to the survey assessment on the ground of its illegality. The actual dry crop demand and not the survey assessment should be permanently fixed for all Government lands in Gujarat in the Deccan and the consolidated rates of assessment in Sind and Kyari and dry crop rates in the Konkan as existed during that year be made permanent; and (b) That a flat reduction of 30 per cent. be made in those talukas of Gujarat or the Deccan or Sind in which the dry crop rates exceeded 10 per cent. of the gross produce at the time when the last pre-war settlements were introduced, that is, from the year 1893 to 1904. All cultivators whose gross income is below Rs. 500 should be exempted from paying the land revenue. He is opposed to the inclusion of rental value as a factor for consideration for the purposes of enhancement of assessments. It would moreover be improper to take prices into consideration without also taking the cost of cultivation into consideration. The only sure factor is the factor of average net profits realised during the period of the expiring lease. He is also strongly of opinion that all revisions made since 1913 should not be put into execution.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL.

LADY WILSON'S VISIT

Her Excellency Lady Wilson paid a visit to Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital on Friday at 11-30 a.m. She was Hospital on Friday at 11-30 a.m. She was received by Dr. A. L. Nair the founder of the hospital, Mr. Kekobad Cowasji Adenwalla and Dr. Rajabali V. Patel the trustees of the hospital. Dr. Nair then introduced to Lady Wilson the hospital and college staff, viz Dr. H. V. Tilak, Dr. V. M. Kaikini, Dr. R. M. Chinoy, Dr. E. A. Lalkaka, Dr. C. R. Atharle, Dr. Joshi and Dr. Venkatrao. Her Excellency was then taken round the Medical Ward, Female Ward, Maternity Ward, Surgical Ward and Surgical Theatre. She was pleased to see the surgical theatre and was surprised to hear that there were 52 patients in the surgical ward. Dr. Nair garlanded her on her leaving the hospital and gave a photo of the hospital as a memento. Her Excellency expressed her great satisfactin at the work of the hospital which she considered as a model institution.

WEAVERS STRIKE WORK.

About 275 weavers of the Shapurji Baroda Mill situate at DeLisle Road have struck work since Monday last. It appears the management had started night shifts for some time past and the weavers demanded 25 per cent extra which the management refused to accede. The weavers therefore struck work and the management seeing the tendency of the strikers closed the department on Thursday. The same evening about 250 weavers collected near the mill gates but did not wish to resume work. The management propose to pay them off and are preparing pay sheets.

AN INDIAN ACCOUNTANT

We welcome the return to India from England Mr. Arjun, K. S. Aiyar, B. Com., G. D. A. Mr. Arjun has obtained the Incorporated Accountants' Diploma in London and has become a partner of Messrs. K. S Aiyar and Co., the well-known practising Accountants. Mr. Arjun is the son of Mr. K. S. Aiyar, J. P., the father of Indian commercial education and the pioneer of the Indian Accountancy Profession.

THE NEW WORLD TEACHER.

"DIVINE SPIRIT HAS DESCENDED ON KRISHNAMURTI."

DR. BESANT'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT

In the course of a statement in "New India," Dr. Besant says:—

The world is looking for another message to guide the Nations for centuries to come. If God's Plan of Evolution be the perfecting of all human souls, does it not include as a means of that perfecting a path of Happiness as well as a path of sorrow? If so, where is the Teacher, and what His message? The Teacher is here, and His Message is that the Kingdom of Heaven is the Kingdom of Happiness here on earth, and is, as Christ said, "within you." It needs to be externalised. I have long believed that God is Bliss, and I have listened joyfully to the teaching which emphasises the idea that the spiritual life is to be found through happiness, through joy, through beauty, and I believe that this doctrine is being rightly taught to this present age of remarkable material prosperity. Else will material pleasure, ever increasing with man's increasing power over Nature, submerge and choke spirituality in man. The World Teacher comes with a message of Happiness for the guidance of the Nations for centuries to come. Only thus can the world be saved.

WHEN CHRIST CAME.

When the Christ came in Palestine, how did He appear to those around Him? A man with no outer sign of Divinity. So unimpressive, only one of His apostles called Him the Son of God, and the people murdered Him, and only a poor following of 120 was the apparent result of His three years of teaching. In the early days it was widely believed that "Jusus of Nazareth" was a man on whom the Divine Spirit abode during the years of His ministry. The coming now is similar.

THE SPIRIT HAS DESCENDED.

The Divine Spirit has descended once more on a man, Krishnamurti, one who in his life is literally perfect as those who know him closely can testify. During the last year, since December 28, 1925, when the Christ spoke through him to some 7000 people in India, he has been undergoing swift changes, which have made him a man of power, dignity, authority out of the boyish youth he was. Those who knew him here more than a year ago comment on the change from the shy, reserved youth, to a man radiating love, and happiness. In Ommen, last year, the Christ spoke through him occasionally, but he was still shy and nervous. On the 28th December last, at a small meeting, again, the Lord spoke through him.

A WONDROUS SCENE.

And on January 11, at a gathering of members of the Order of the Star of some 200 people throughout his speech the voice that rang out was the Voice some of us had heard before for brief sentences, with an authority, dignity and wisdom we had none of us known before for the whole speech. The silence and the hush were wonderful as though Nature was listening, and at the close rain fell lightly for a couple of minutes, and rainbow, a perfect arch, shone out and added the last touch of beauty to that wondrous scene.

In him the manhood had been taken up into Divinity and we beheld his glory, full of grace and truth, The Sprit had descended and abides on him. The World Teacher is here.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

PROPAGANDA IN POONA DISTRICT

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 24th February came off the jamabandi for 56 villages in the Bhimthadi taluka. A huge meeting was held at Baramati which was attended by village officers a number of Government officers, rural co-operators and a large number of leading agriculturists from most of the villages.

At the outset, Dr. Dagama, the Assistant Director of Public Health C. D. Poona, explained to the people the new scheme of training the village Dais whereby the large death-rate among very young children in villages could be averted.

The local Mamlatdar, Mr. Deshmukh, followed next and gave a detailed history the economic conditions of the taluka and made a number of useful suggestions for the economic betterment of the rayats. He pleaded for the improvement of the jirayat lands which form 4/5ths of the total area of the taluka by bunding and construction of small tanks for irrigation and gave a number of instances to demonstrate their utility. He warned the irrigators against ignoring the principle of rotation in agriculture and pointed out the permanent loss to the taluka that has followed from the wasteful use of water by not less than 5,000 acres of the best land going out of cultivation. He also referred to the heavy death-rate as compared with birth-rate in a number of irrigated villages and warned the people against living in the damp irrigated fields.

RESULT OF HEAVY IRRIGATION.

Mr. Gadgil, the Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture explained how on account of heavy irrigation for the last forty years, the irrigated soil had considerably deteriorated and how cultivation of costly money crops without adequate skill and resources was becoming more a speculation than an economic proposition. He suggested cotton, small Japan groundnut or Spanish peanut and horticulture as suitable alternatives.

Mr. Coventry of the local American Mission gave a very interesting lecture on poultry-breeding illustrated with maps and charts. He gave a number of figures and tried to convince the people how eminently fitted was this poultry-breeding as a subsidiary occupation for the agriculturists.

Mr. Jadhav, the Agricultural Overseer explained the advantages of new methods of cane-cultivation and the new variety known as H. M. 554 over the old methods and the old Pundya variety. He assured the people that the new method and the new variety were no longer in an experimental stage but that their efficacy was now an established fact testified moreover by their adoption by most of the leading and prosperous cane cultivators all over in this tract.

Mr. Phatarphekar, a horticulturist from Belgaum delivered a very eloquent lecture both on horticulture and the economic aspects of some of the evil social practices now in vogue among a large mass of agriculturists. He showed how horticulture was both a sort of insurance to the farmers and a powerful factor in the matter of generating and intensifying the love for the soil in the heart of agriculturists. He appealed to all the farmer class to develop a spirit for progress and a yearning for economic independence and to shun all evil social practices without which, he said, no amount of extraneous aid could permanently rescue them from going under.

SLUMP IN GUL TRADE.

Mr. Shembekar, a leading agriculturist and the Hon. Secretary of the Nira Left Bank Canal Agr. Development Association said how figures of gul outturn often quoted as obtained on an average in this tract were misleading, how the results obtained by a farmer here and a cane grower there could never be taken as an average, how the Nira Valley Sugar Co. and the Belapur Sugar Syndicate with all their resources and the scientific knowledge they could command could not get more than 22 and 26 pallas of gul on an average and appealed to Govt. not to be guided by these figures quoted in deciding the question of enhancing the water rates on this canal. In view of the slump in gul trade, he requested the irrigation department to see whether it would not be desirable to restrict the cane in blocks to 1/4th instead of 1/3rd the area.

Mr. Shaik who would up the debate pointed out that the everyday increasing area under care was apparently giving a lie to the statement that cane was not paying or that it was a losing concern. If the statement that it was not paying was true, the best remedy lay in people's own hands in that they could curtail the cane area voluntarily. To him, it seemed that the evil really lay the other way, in that the people that went in for cane cultivation were not all equipped with the necessary skill or resources or both necessary for its success. He hoped that with more propaganda and better diffusion of knowledge among irrigators regarding better methods of cultivation or the benefits accruing from rotation of crops, things will show considerable improvement.

Thanks to the Chairman and distribution of pan-supari brought the function to a close at 8 p.m. after a full period of 4 hours.

A Similar function came off at Vadgaon on the 15th Feb. where 23 villages were represented.

THE GOVERNOR DISILLUSIONED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An analysis of the voting on the Stamp Bill disclosed certain facts which cannot but have opened the eyes, even at this late hour, of His Excellency the Governor, as was fully anticipated by the Mahomedan and the non-Brahmin groups in the Council.

The 52 who voted for the Bill were composed entirely of the official and nominated members, and almost the whole of the Mahomedan vote. Those who opposed the Bill included every single member of the much advertised parties of the Ministers, on whose promise of support, it is understood, the Ministerships were offered to two of their leaders. This was, no doubt, done on the latest principles of political bargaining, at the cost of hurting the feelings of old and tried friends. The non-Brahmins got this as an early opportunity of showing their resentment by voting against the Government, and had the Mahomedans not come to its rescue there would have been an ignominious defeat, and the Finance Member would have been at his wit's end to make up his huge deficit.

Was all this show of parties, one may ask, after all a mere camouflage and was the Governor misled by his advisers? Did His Excellency, with all his parliamentary skill and experience, believe, or does he even now believe, that he had won over his erst-while opponents? Let His Excellency be assured from this one voting alone that the leopard may change its spots but the so-called followers and supporters of the Ministers cannot be expected to walk docilely into the Government lobby after their many commitments to their constituencies.

If the Governor is not yet shaken in his newly acquired faith, or the incidents of Friday last have not fully disillusioned him, he may be given a timely warning that he should cease to seek support in doubtful quarters and to deal with slippery customers.

—Yours, etc.

A Non-Brahmin.

Why Not?

Make this little experiment at our cost

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ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
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W.T.C.-3.

IMPERIALISM IN THE BALANCE.

STRONG REACTION IN INDIA AND EGYPT,

MR. BRAILSFORD'S ANALYSIS.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "World To-morrow":—

Once in a talk with Rabindranath Tagore I led the Indian poet to describe the change which in his generation had come over the relations of his countrymen and mine. He and his contemporaries, he told me, had modeled themselves upon their English teachers. Our literature had formed their minds; the great Victorians from John Stuart Mill and Carlyle to Mathew Arnold and Ruskin were their heroes. Their thinking had begun to move to a Western rhythm. In the last twenty years all this has changed. An exaggerated and embittered nationalism has erected its barbed-wire entanglement around the Indian mind. Its defences are up not only against English but against all Euopean influences. Our wisdom cannot leap this ledge; our poetry cannot charm it to bend. We irritate wherever we contrive to touch the mind behind it. And even against our science it is steeled. The reaction has gone so far, that this Indian mind, in its wilful antagonism, must reject even the objective evidence behind the Western lore which is least coloured by our personality. It prides itself on ignoring the lessons of our physiology and our hygiene. It rallies under Gandhi's leadership to a movement which involves the defiant rejection of our economics. The best with the worst, our utilities with our insolence, it flings upon the scrap-heap, because they are ours.

POSITION IN EGYPT.

I have witnessed this state of mind myself in another country which knows us as conquerors. I spent a month some years ago in Egypt. The paralyzing prestige of Lord Cromer had just been withdrawn: the revolt of a now conscious nation had just begun. I moved about uneasily at home in two worlds. The Egyptian nationalist intellectuals talked readily to me, because they knew me for an opponent of the Occupation. With the English officials and teachers I had the link of a common education. I could discern the virtues and defects of both these groups. The Egyptians were still extremely crude. Their native Arabic culture was a dead and sterile thing, while Western culture was not yet acclimatised in the foreign soil of their minds. The Englishmen, for all their arrogance, their talk of imagination and their inability to criticise themselves, had a steady devotion to duty, and a genuine wish to bring their gifts of character and knowledge to the service of the people of the Nile. I could sympathize with both groups and realize the tragedy of their situation. But in the end I found myself summing it up in these words "They will not learn, and we can no longer teach." The resentment and pretensions of one race, the mingled alarm and contempt of the other, had erected an impassable curtain between them. Had they come unarmed, with no imperial interests to serve, these civil servants and professors might have helped their subordinates in the ministries, and their students in the schools, for yet another generation. But the tramp of the khaki legions in the streets rang in the ears of the students as they listened to the lectures on history and law. The citadel overshadowed the ministries, and the whir of the aeroplanes in the sky dominated the quiet voices of the English officials, as they talked with their native juniors about irrigation or the prevention of disease.

DISGUISED SELF-INTEREST.

Those of us who profess an instinctive and reasoned opposition to Imperialism make a grave mistake, if we deny its civilising mission, or doubt the sincerity of those who devote their lives to it. It has graven the superb epic of its courage and organizing genius on the very crust of the earth, from ice-bound Siberia to the sands of South Africa. But always the gifts of education and intellectual stimulus and humaner government which it brings with it, are a by-product of its self-regarding activities. To bestow these gifts is rarely, if ever, the motive of the robust pioneers. If they have any motive which stands a little higher than material gain, it is glory and the aggrandisement of the mother-land. But the impulse which drives them to these "places in the sun" has usually been either the desire to monopolise a market or a new material or the even baser reckoning that there is cheap and unorganized labour awaiting exploitation. When it is none of these things, it is a reckoning that springs from the interplay of interests with geographical accident. Tsarist Russia advanced along the paths that led to an ice-free port, or England must acquire the gates and the strategical posts which dominate the road to India. Unless it be in some of the British West African colonies, the civilising motive, which limps lamely after the acquisitive motive, in the hope of justifying violence after the fact, has never yet grown strong enough to restrain or transform the crude egoism of conquest. We have, it is true, introduced Western education into India, but our purpose was always to train a corps of satellites, who would serve our trade and our administration as intelligent underlings. To this day we have created no system of compulsory primary education, and the impressive mass of our subjects remain untouched by all the intellectual wealth which we have to bestow. We have done something for public health, in the sense that we have checked the epidemics which might have swept the cities where we do business, but we have done nothing to lessen the hideous sacrifice of childlife which curses every home in the Indian village. Order and security we can organize. The mechanism which grinds out its average dividend of 90 per cent. from the Bengal jute-mills is well-oiled, but the mass of the people continues to cultivate by the methods of the Bronze Age and stagnates in a poverty to which we would not condemn the most worthless paupers of our own Imperial race. The by-product of civilisation is a convenience which too plainly serves our own purpose. And because, in our strategical railways, our health service, and even in our colleges, the limitations of this purpose are legible to the awakened intelligence of a conquered but critical India, we have reached the stage at which the schoolmaster can still keep order in his class, but can neither teach it nor inspire it.

The cultural gains which a conquered people derives from Imperialism are never so ample or so stimulating as those which it might have derived from the advenutre of a free contact with a friendly but alien civilization. A people's mind may be dazzled at the first impact of a strange culture upon its intelligence, but its will retains its manhood, and its motive their spontaneity. And if, in the end it reacts, it will do so without bitterness and violence, and the self which it rediscovers will have been enriched and fertilized by marriage.

DANGER TO PEACE.

The Versailles Settlement has left the world more heavily armed than it was in 1914, and even in Europe the landscape is covered with finger-posts that point to the scene of the next inevitable war. But let us suppose, for argument's sake, that the older causes of armament and war were removed as completely as men of good will desire. Can a world which retains Imperialism enjoy the reality of peace? Lord Cecil, surveying British commitments the other day, remarked that we had already reached the limits of disarmament. Our army was barely sufficient for the police of our Empire, while to secure its sea communications we required all the cruisers we possessed, though they might by internation arrangement be built on a lighter model. An optimist may look forward to the growth of the influence of the League of Nations as the peace-maker among European Powers. But this institution has one singularity. It meets from time to time in Europe to crown itself with "olives of endless age," and it performs these flattering ceremonies to the accompaniment of a constant fusillade in Africa and Asia. France plunges undisturbed through two second-class wars in Syria and the Riff. Great Britain hurls her ultimatum at "independent" Egypt, and China's entry into the very Council of the League is greeted by a salvo of British guns upon the Yangtse. Concede, if you please, that among nations of white race, the League has somewhat diminished the risk of war: it excludes from the mercies of its arbitral procedure all the peoples of inferior status in the outer continents, who find themselves in the path of the expanding empires. When they revolt our arrogance refuses to dignify their struggle for freedom with the name of "war"; but these exercises mean, nonetheless, wounds and massacre, burned villages and homeless populations. Nor is it only pity which shrinks from this spectacle in alarm. So long as it is possible for the Imperial Powers to assign to themselves and to hold by arms, the sources of the raw materials indispensable to modern industry, can we boast that force has been banished from our planet, or reason seated on her throne?

THE REMEDY.

And yet, the reader will say, it is too late for abstention and 'laissez-faire.' Can we leave Africa to revert to barbarous tribal war, with slaves as the stake in the barbarous game? Or because a savage clan hunts game over the ground where copper or oil be hidden, can we from a prudish dread of violence deny these riches to mankind? On what page of Creation's Domesday Book is that clan's title registered for eternity? There are, I think, two answers to these legitimate questions. If our purpose be to educate, or even to police, how comes it that we have never confined ourselves to these far from remunerative activities? For how long together have we even tried to keep school without a machine-gun in the playground? And if it be the interests of all mankind which guide us to oil-wells, how comes it that we reserve their products for ourselves? Searching for the new technique by which we may civilise without conquering and exploit the earth's riches without injustice to simple peoples, we shall find the solution only in the development of international machinery which can aid the backward peoples, assist their finances or their administration, and control the development of their natural resources without consigning them to any government's exclusive guidance.

USE FOR MOSQUITOES.

PATIENT INOCULATED WITH MALARIA GERMS.

A Patient in the Bradford Infirmary suffering from sclerosis (degeneration of the tissues of the spinal cord and brain) has been inoculated with malaria germs by infected mosquitoes. The malaria germ, it is hoped, will combat sclerosis in the patient's system. The treatment has been practised for some time in the case of certain other diseases, and specially infected mosquitoes are employed for the purpose. In the Bradford case it was decided to use the mosquito directly on the body of the patient. A doctor from the Ministry of Health went to Bradfor from London with a supply of mosquitoes in a bottle.

The neck of the bottle containing the mosquitoes had a piece of gauze over it, and this was placed on the patient's arm. The bottle was next shaken, so that the mosquitoes fell on to the gauze. Sensing blood on the other side of it they settled down to the feast and so inoculated the patient with malaria germs.

Benimadhab Sarkar, a clerk employed in Pollarbund Tea Estate who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Cochar on a charge of assaulting Mr. T. A. Cowie, Manager of that garden, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment preferred an appeal to the High Court. Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Cuming and Mr. Justice Graham upheld the conviction of the lower court but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone.—A.P.

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed. Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

23333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

23741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. ...: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything. After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19097.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16060.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

19359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop colds so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

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It is for you with your support to make them a POWER in our own country.

REVELATIONS OF X-RAYS.

DR. RAMAN'S RESEARCHES.

"X-Rays and their Revelations" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. C. V. Raman, F.R.S. at the Lecture Theatre of the Indian Museum last week at Calcutta. Dr. Raman confined his remarks to certain investigations which were now being made in his laboratory with the object of ascertaining the structure of molecules in the liquid and gaseous condition by the use of X-Rays.

After a few general observations concerning X-Rays and their properties, Dr. Raman said that over a decade ago the investigations of Laue in Germany and of the Braggs in England opened up a remakable avenue of research for the study of the structure of crystalline solids by the use of X-Rays. A crystal consisted essentially of an ordered array of atoms or molecules packed regularly into rows, columns and layers, the whole structure being essentially the repetition of a partiuclar grouping of atoms in an identical manner in a series of similar cells filling up the entire volume of the crystal.

ATOMS AS MIRRORS.

When the X-rays passed through a crystal, the regularly arranged planes of atoms acted as reflecting mirror for the X-rays somewhat in the same way as the periodic cleavage-planes in the fiery opal reflected ordinary light. This internal reflection had been extensively studied by physicists during the last decade.

The interpretation of the structure of chemical molecules by the use of crystals was, however, essentially a tentative process and was complicated by the circumstance that in a solid, they were dealing not with single molecules, but a closely-packed array of them. In theory, the ideal arrangement would be to study the scattering of X-rays by the discrete molecules of a gas or vapour. The experimental arrangements necessary for the purpose were being developed.

Meanwhile as a compromise between the solid and the gas, the case of liquids was of great interest. In his laboratory in Calcutta a considerable improvement in the experimental technique had been effected by which it was now possible to obtain very clear pictures of the X-ray patterns of liquids without any confusion from the walls of the containing vessel. Round the central spot which corresponded to the incident pencil, there appeared a diffraction-halo or aureole, which was usually fairly sharply defined.

HALO DIFFERENCES

It had been discovered that the halo was not merely of different size in different liquids, but also exhibited in each case a distinct structure characteristic of the molecules under investigation. Taking for instance, the two chemical compounds, hexane and cyclohexane, which, according to the chemist, had parctically the same composition, but differed fundamentally in the geometrical form of the molecule, the former having ring-shaped molecules, while the latter had elongated molecules, it was found that cyclohexane gave a very sharp and intense halo, while ordinary hexane on the other hand exhibited a less intense and comparatively diffuse halo.

The well-known hydrocarbon benzene and its derivatives has also been investigated, and it was found that very remarkable and characteristic changes in the structure of the halo appeared when one or more of the hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring were replaced by other atoms or chemical groups, and even when one and the same replacing group changed its position in the molecule. The method gave definite indication of having great value in the analysis of the geometrical form and structure of chemical molecules.

Dr. Raman exhibited a collection of electrical apparatus, some of it forty years old, illustrating the history of the discovery of X-rays. Among these were some electrical discharge tubes of the special form used by Sir William Crookes. A number of X-rays of different types, both old and new, including one made in Calcutta and used in his researches were also, exhibited, and Dr. Raman remarked that the X-ray physicist did not usually purchase X-ray tubes, but made them himself.

A Mylapore message says: "Arrangements are being made by the Hindu Mission for the conversion of 5,000 non-Hindus to Hinduism."—Free Press.

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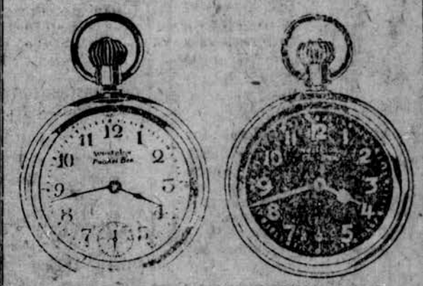

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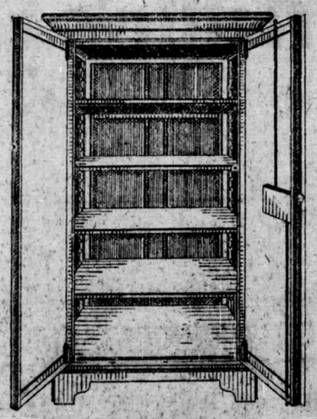

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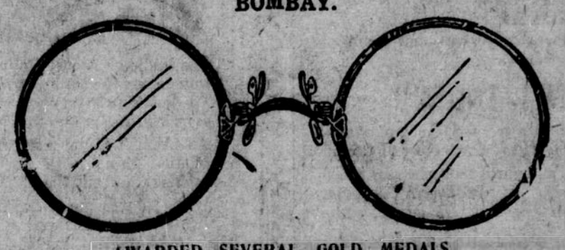

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